THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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April 21, 1847. 49

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THE best assortment of Band Boxes in the county for sale by H. COOK.
Jan. 1.

ADA'S FOR THE BEST.

BY M. F. TUPPER.

All's for the best—be sanguine and cheerful;
Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise;
Nothing but Folly goes faithless and fearful;
Courage forever is happy and wise:
All's for the best—if a man would but know it;
Providence wishes us all to be blest;
This is no dream of the pundit or poet;
Heaven is gracious, and—All's for the best!

All's for the best—set this on your standard,
Soldier of sadness, or pilgrim of love,
Who to the shores of Despair may have wandered,
A waywearied swallow, or heart-stricken dove;
All's for the best—be a man but confiding,
Providence tenderly governs the rest,
And the frail barque of His creature is guiding,
Wisely and warily; all for the best.

All's for the best—then fling away terrors,
Meet all your fears and your foe in the van,
And in the midst of your dangers r errors,
Trust like a child, while you strive like a man;
All's for the best—unbi'n red, unbounded,
Providence reigns from the East to the West;
And by both wisdom and mercy surrounded,
Hope and be happy that All's for the best.

THE BROTHER'S REVENGE.

A LEGEND OF FORT LEE.

From Holden's Magazine.

Night had dropped her sable curtain down, and "pinned it with a star." The mutual winds swept through the branches of the tall trees, and as it danced and shrieked among the scathed and withered boughs, the seared leaves seemed to take new life, and strange and solemn whisperings came forth from their leafy lungs. Now it died sadly away and floated softly and sweetly on the still air, not disturbing the silence of the night.—Presently it rose louder and louder, and the whole sky was filled with a chorus of voices which seemed to hold earth and heaven enchained with a deathless song. An unearthly peal of music broke forth upon the air, and in the sky, far, far, above the earth, in the azure depths of space, the chaunt of a solitary voice alone was heard, and wept its tears of melody for them, the young and beautiful, wronged and betrayed by worthless wretches who, like huge blotches, fester on the bosom of society.

Within there were stern soldiers sleeping on their arms, and women with their children clasped to their bosoms. The camp fires were lighted up, and "the shrill trump and the spirit-stirring drum" were for a time forgotten.

Away from the hero band, on a little knoll some hundred yards distant, stood an old house,* built in the Dutch style, and from appearances, without a tenant. It had a desolate *and time worn look*, the porch was fast crumbling away, and the roof seemed scarcely able to support itself, and was then quite overrun with moss: Dreary and desolate looked that old house, and all around the deserted garden, the tottering barn and the scathed and withered trees helped to make up the gloomy picture. Many were the stories told about its strange visitors, of ghosts and goblins, who used to honor it with their presence nightly, and of the dreadful fate which awaited all those who had the temerity to accept it as a residence, or even dared to lodge within its walls a single night. The children for miles around, who had heard of the strange stories connected with it, were never known to "go to bed in the dark," or remain long in their rooms without covering up their heads when the spectral visitants of the haunted house at Fort Lee would in all their frightful habilments appear before them; one antiquated lady in the neighborhood, who was remarkable for "telling fortunes," and also for being blessed with but one eye, (her endeavors to look into futurity it is said blinded the other) was the originator of all the strange and marvellous stories connected with the house, she having had the misfortune to be its first occupant, and the first one who had the pleasure of being introduced to those mysterious individuals who delighted to perform such "fantastic tricks" to the terror of "every body" and whose cognomens "nobody" could ever find out. Mysterious voices, such as the groans of dying men, the gingling of chains, the chattering of skeletons, and a chorus of voices making "night hideous" with their melodies, were heard every night. A tailor, who was notorious for his partiality to "cabbage," one night very mysteriously disappeared, and it was for many years generally believed that he was carried off by the "old scratch" himself, together with all his professional apparatus. The pretty daughter of an old Dutch settler mysteriously disappeared at the same time, and it was believed that some one akin to his Satanic Majesty treated her in the same inhuman manner.—The story was never contradicted, but we have it from one who ought to know, that the name of the tailor, and also that of the old gentleman's daughter, appeared in the census, as taken in a certain section of the country, together with a family of seventeen very small children. The old house was indeed desolate enough to look at, and desolate enough to live in, but if the reader has no particular objections, we will describe one of the apartments and introduce some characters who will act conspicuous in our little drama.

It was a little room—dark and sombre.—The walls were once white, but, for the want of cleaning, were quite of an opposite color. The huge rafters which ornamated the ceiling gave one an idea of the substantial manner in which houses were erected in those days. There was only one window in the room, and from its appearance it was very evident that its former tenants had taken very little pains to render that attractive. The furniture was scanty, and from its looks appeared as if it had been handed down by many generations. No light was there in that lonely room, and, before the broad hearth which contained a few flickering coals, a mother with a babe on her bosom was sitting alone, her up-raised eyes dim with tears.

She was very young and very beautiful; her features were regular, her lips full, red and ripe; her chin round, and varied by a bewitching dimple; but there was a mark on that lovely face—a mark which time cannot make—and which told of crushed and blighted hopes—of a broken heart!

Her eyes, now suffused with tears, were a brilliant black, with long and trembling lashes up-raised to the ceiling; with the babe sleeping on her bosom, she looked like a breathing picture of one of God's most beautiful and fair creations.

But the canker was gnawing at her heart; she had drank of the bitter cup, and life henceforth to her was but as a dream of bitter and untold misery.

The cricket on the hearth began to chirp his little song as a painful sigh came from her lips, and tried his best to make her happy. He had kept her company three long, long weary nights, and the chirpings of its little throat were the only pleasant sounds that broke upon her ear. Another sigh!

The flickering coals on the brond hearth all at once seem to take new life, and snap and sparkle away as if they really could get up a fire, and wanted to show it. Another sigh!

Shadows dance and play upon the wall, right merrily, trying to keep time with the cricket and fire.

The wind comes moaning through the crevices, but goes out again, as if afraid to remain with so much sorrow. Over the hills and through the tall trees, it carries its mournful song, and every echo answers back, in wailing tones, its lamentations.

A smile, a sweet smile, stole over the face of the young babe, as it, waking, raised its bright blue eyes, and dallied its tiny fingers in the tresses of its mother's hair. While years of happiness came back with that one look, and for a moment the hours of merry childhood came stealing back; those happy hours, when the future looked so bright and beautiful, and when all things were painted with the glowing colors of innocence and truth. Deep in her heart were those old time memories sealed, and like withered flowers blooming into life, they came back gently to her heart. The old homestead—with its sloping roof and small windows, all fragrant with wild flowers and forest vines—the green glade by the mountain lake, the summer garden, with its perfume of untamed luxuriance, and the sweet scented violets that burst from the moss along the path that leads to the village church—all came back in tenfold beauty. There were faces, too, about that old homestead—kind, familiar faces—and with the memory rose a mother's smile, and the sound of a father's blessing, and a sister's joyous laugh came back as in those happy days. Brighter grew the glow on her cheek as the thoughts of these old time memories, and she pressed her babe closer and closer to her besom. But with those fond associations was one burning, bitter thought, that chilled her warm blood, and reeked her brain to madness. 'Twas of he who had charmed her with the murmuring music of the snake, and bound her to his slightest look or tone. 'Twas of him who had early won her girlish affections, when her soul was free and stainless as the holiest angel around God's throne; and when not a single evil thought or passion throbbed in the pulses of her virgin blood. "Oh! that I were with them in the quiet grave," she faintly murmured, pressing her lips to the young child's cheek. "I did not dream; I never, never thought that it would come to this. Would to God that I might be taken to their happy home, for I cannot, cannot endure this age of agony. Father, mother, sister, brother—those words how dear, but how strange to *me!* The deed of shame is written on my brow, and I am an outcast, and a base, vile thing for ever. It seems but yesterday that my mother pressed a warm kiss upon my cheek, and now, to-day, I am the toy of him who will not call me wife!"

There was a fearful look in her countenance, as she spoke—a look of wild despair, mingled with suffering and agony.

The young child gazed sweetly in its mother's face, and with its little fingers touched her softly on the cheek.

Oh, you that have indulged in a mother's smile from the holy hours of infancy, and never knew what pain or sorrow were, how little do you dream of the agony and remorse that thrilled her very soul.

"'Tis but a moment's suffering," she said, looking fondly at her babe, "but one pang, and this troubled bosom, would be at rest forever. 'Tis a fearful thought to die, and yet it is more fearful to live this life of misery in a cold and cruel world—my child—no, no, I cannot leave you."

Her breath came in gasps, and there was a moment of fearful thought.

"No, no, I cannot do a deed like that," she cried "God forgive me for such wickedness."

The words had scarcely died upon her lips before the latch of the oaken door was lifted, and a young man, rudely dressed, stood upon the threshold, gazing upon her with a stare of wonder. His face was very pale, his look haggard, and his lips trembled as if with a convulsive motion."

"Grace!"

The name fell sternly from his lips, and his dark eyes flashed, as he stepped forward to meet her.

She knew the voice, and trembling turned her head to meet his gaze. The little child at her bosom seemed to know it, too, and as she spoke, twined its arms closer about her neck and smiled, as if to gladden its poor mother's heart."

"Walter, dear Walter, how glad I am to see you," she said, kneeling with her infant at his feet.

"Tush, woman," he replied," "this is no time for mere empty, idle talk. We need none of it. I am not in the vein for that to night, but come on business."

She shuddered as he spoke, and rising, placed her child upon the bed, or the apology for one, which was in the apartment.

"You should know me better by this time than to think that I am to be thus pestered by such woman's talk."

"Why so cold," she interrupted, clasping his rough and sinewy hand; "Why so calmly and bitterly cold, Walter?"

Her voice was very soft and very sweet, and its whispering tones rang in his ears with a thrill of terror. She raised her eyes amid her tears, and with her usual and open disposition, spoke at once freely, and to the point.

"There was a home, Walter—do you remember it? The home of a once happy and innocent girl. There was an old man and woman—and children that lived there, too.—Walter—there was blossoming trees and sweet wild flowers, that sent their perfume to heaven. How oft have we walked that lonely path, covered with forest moss, and when the pale moonlight rested on the earth like a silver shroud, how oft did you promise to make me your lawful, honorable bride. I believed all, every word—dear Walter; I believed that I should be your wife. I plighted my faith, and from that faith my soul has never swerved, no, not so much as a hair's breadth; and never will swerve while life quivers in my veins. Nay, do not frown; I must speak now, and may be for the last time. You recollect the old cottage and the village spire as we turned upon them for the last time—and you recollect the bright sunshine that beamed upon my face as you clasped my hand, and told me all would yet be well? Have you not forgotten the faith you pledged me then, the vows you swore, and overcame that love? Pause, I beseech you, pause, and answer truly. I have loved you, served you, and toiled for you, but your love is not the same. My heart yearns towards you, Walter, and would fain be yours, if yours I may be honorably in this life and forever!"

With a coldness that would shame a fiend, he folded his arms and replied.

"Circumstances have changed since then, and I am now a different man. My boyish imagination painted all things bright for the future, and I did not dream that misfortune would cross my path so soon. My prospects then were fair, but now the meanest look on me and call me beggar!"

"I do not ask for wealth, Walter. I ask for nothing but your love. Do not leave me to a lone sad pilgrimage to travel, unlighted by a gleam of hope. Make me but your wife, and all will be forgotten, all forgiven!"

"I have told you before to-night, that that cannot be. My friends, and what I hope to get will prevent it. You——"

"Have you done?" she exclaimed fiercely, interrupting him. "Have you done?"

"Yes," was the cold reply. She heard it, but as it reached her ears, her very being seemed changed. There was a painful compression of the brow and a quivering of the lip, but she stood erect, and her eyes shone with an intense brightness. Her woman's soul had been rung with anguish, but his last words were like sparks to the fire of her woman's nature, and she no longer thought of degradation, but of her injuries and he who had made her what she was. Her whole mind had been roused into action by the contemptuous treatment she had received from him, who alone, above all others, should have comforted her—he who led her from her quiet home, from parents, and all so loving and true—he who, like a couching fiend, had roused her animal nature into action and worked eternal ruin of her woman's honour—but she was calm, quite calm, and looked at him with a triumphant smile.

His soul quailed in him, and with the dead sickening sensation of conscious guilt, he bowed his head upon his breast.

"You have blighted my young fresh life, Walter; you have left me no hope, no aim, no object. Yet I forgive, I love, and I will pray for you."

"Captain Marshall says that he will—" he half muttered between his teeth, unable to muster courage sufficient to speak aloud.

"Mention not that name again," she indignantly exclaimed, "if you do not wish my curse!"

Her last words were utered with such an air of majesty, that he cowered before her like a whipped cur.

"I see that I am not wanted to-night," he replied, buttoning his threadless coat with his trembling fingers, and pulling his hat still farther over his eyes, as if afraid to gaze upon the woman he had so basely wronged and betrayed.

Exhausted and quite overcome by her feelings, Grace Darrell resumed her chair, and buried her face in her hands and wept.

Goaded by the stings of conscience he rushed from her presence, and left the house with a curse upon his lips. No greater punishment was he receiving than the canker already gnawing at his heart strings, and he went forth to seek that reward which all who trifle with the holy love of woman will sooner or later get.

Who is there possesing the feelings of a man, but does not loath and detest a wretch like Walter Arlington? Yet, even in these days, when learned philosophers and philanthropists prate of the improved condition of society, there are thousands such loathsome worms among us.

Short inarticulate sounds came struggling from her lips as she sat before the broad hearth, with her head buried in her palms, and the burning tears rolling down her cheeks. She had heard the word—she knew her fate, and no longer felt that fearful anxiety which had for weeks been preying upon her mind.—Though betrayed—wronged—outraged—slighted, and scorned and trampled on, she bore it all with patience, and there was a meekness in her sorrow which could not but affect the deepest villain that ever walked the earth. Wronged, she loved the more—scorned and slighted, she was still more faithful, for her's was

"A love so strong, so vehement, so pure,
That neither age could change nor art could cure."

Rising from the chair she walked to the bedside, and seeing that her babe had fallen into a gentle slumber, she quietly placed the clothes more securely about his little form, and then imprinting a warm kiss on its rosy lips—a kiss such as a mother only can give; she turned for her bonnet and shawl which were hanging near. But for a moment paused, as if a happy thought was at her heart, and cast another look upon the face of her slumbering child. She stood silent and motionless, with her arms folded across her breast, while her dark hair hung clustering over the fair bosom, now rising into light by the gentle impulse of her breathing. But the eyes of the mother droop as she beholds the infant sleeping there, and she trembles lest some accident may befall it during her absence, for she had a duty to perform that night, a duty to God and her country.

She touched its lips once more, and brushing a tear from her cheek, she turned away. The silence of the room was scarcely broken by the opening of the door, and with a softened footstep she stole gently away. The night wind had ceased its roaring, and the bright stars shone out brilliantly in the clear, cold sky. The murmuring brook and whispering breeze were still, but there was a sound of soft, sweet music in the air which filled her soul with melody.

The journey to the camp was short and she soon stood at the entrance of the tent of Washington.*

Though fast approaching midnight, the Commander-in Chief was still up, and walking backwards and forwards, as if something of great importance was agitating his mind. The name of his visitor was announced, and although unexpected at that time, he received her with that cordiality so characteristic of his nature. There was, however, something in his countenance which both attracted and disturbed her, an air of calm and majestic dignity, with a character of benevolence and goodness breathing out from every feature. As her eye met his, she fancied that there was in it an expression of interest and pity for herself, an expression which she could not comprehend or fathom.

Though Grace Darrell was pale and trembling, she looked very beautiful as she stood before the mighty chieftain.

Her full black eyes, that could at times lighten so brilliantly, were now suffused with a soft languor. Her black luxurient ringlets fell down in a rich maze on either side of her face, and rested gently on her brow.

"The man of whom you informed me last evening," said Washington, presenting her with a seat, "was arrested some twenty minutes ago, and is now in close confinement.—He has himself acknowledged his guilt, and shall receive the reward he so justly merits."

A faint brief flush came over her face as he spoke, and she seemed hardly able to muster courage to make a reply.

"Your conduct in the matter," replied Washington, noticing her embarrassment, "is deserving of the highest commendation, and you may rest assured that such acts will not be forgotten by me."

When he had spoken those few words, in a voice and manner that accorded perfectly with the calm dignity of his demeanor, he handed her a note, the seal of which he bade her not to break until the next day. In a few moments the business which brought her there was finished, and she left his presence more firmly impressed with his greatness and nobleness of character than ever. He had promised on the following day to reveal to her a secret which would make her happy.—He did not give her any clue as to what it was, but sweet smiling hope bade her heart rejoice, and she returned to her desolate home, with a lighter step and a more cheerful mind. She found her little child as she left it, and with a prayer to God for its happiness, she threw herself upon the bed beside it.

The last spark on the broad hearth had faded, the little cricket had ceased his song, and all around was quiet and still.

An hour passed by, but yet she did not sleep; another, and her mind was racked by a strange wild dream. Large beads of sweat started upon her brow, and a murmur of terrible pain would now and then burst from her lips. "No, no," she muttered, "it cannot, cannot be," and then tossing wildly around, would clasp her babe closer to her bosom.—"I am not that guilty wretch; no, no—that is not my written name in blood and letters—no, no, it's nothing but a dream."

A fearful agitation was passing over her soul, and embracing her babe, she extended her hands on either side, clutched vacantly at the air, as though she wrestled with an unseen foe.

* * * * * *

At a very early hour on the following morning, there was an unusual stir in the camp, and it was whispered about among the soldiers that the murderer had been found, and that at noon on that day he was to be executed. The news created considerable excitement, for the murder had been most foul and cruel, and all seemed desirous that the wretch who committed it should suffer the severest penalty of the law for the awful crime. The murdered man was an old sutler who supplied part of the army with provisions, and was found early one morning in the roadside near the "Haunted House," terribly cut and mangled. He had been robbed of all the money in his possession, and near his body was found a dagger, on which were inscribed the initials of a man who had the night before deserted from the United States army for the purpose of joining the British. Grace Darrell overheard the conversation of the two men on the evening of the murder, and knowing by their talk that they contemplated some wicked deed, she went immediately to the commander-in-chief and acquainted him with the facts of the case. Her information led to the arrest of the deserter, who, knowing that he could not escape, made a full confession of the murder.

Crime, sooner or later, receives its merited punishment, and no artifice, however shrewd or bold, can prevent the guilty one from escaping the fearful retribution which always follows.

It was a glorious November morning, and the golden sunshine streamed upon the earth with more than usual splendor. It was a day to lighten the heaviest heart, it was a day of beauty and magnificence.

In her lonely apartment, beside a deal table, that morning sat Grace Darrell, with the note of Washington before her. She had broken the seal and it read as follows:—

"Your brother whom you long since thought dead, is still living, and is now a Major in the American army, to which position he has been promoted for his gallantry since the war commenced. He will see you at ten this morning at my head-quarters.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

This welcome intelligence indeed made her feel happy, but she shuddered as she thought of what she had become since they hae last met. Her name was then without a stain, now she had become a base, vile thing: no, no, she could not endure the thought.—The hour of meeting him was fast approaching, but much as she wanted to see him, she dreaded it with terror. She thought first of leaving her babe behind, and hide, if possible, the evidence of her guilt; but something whispered "shame" in her ear, and she resolved to face the worst.

It was a sad yet happy meeting, that of the brother and sister. Prostrate in the soldier's tent lay the form of Grace Darrell at her brother's feet. He took her small white hand—now very cold—within his own, and swept the unbound tresses from her pallid brow.—No sound escaped his lips, but his heaving chest and tearful eye told of the misery working at his heart. He sank silently on his knees, and with eyes upraised to Heaven, exclaimed, "I will avenge thy wrongs, sister, and call God to witness my oath. He shall die by my hand—die like a dog!" He could say no more.

"Don't weep for me, brother, don't weep for me," she cried, twining her arms affectionately about his neck. "I am not worthy of your tears. Oh! God, pity, pity me!"

"Do not speak thus, sister, I—I—"

The words had scarcely issued from his lips, when the seducer, accompanied by two officers and a clergyman, appeared before them. There was a low, choking noise sounding in his throat, a quivering of the lips, as if endeavoring to drown the voice within him, and crush the memory of the past.

Not a word—not a sylable—not a sigh.

The clergyman stepped forward, followed by Arlington, who offered his hand to Grace. She accepted it, and they were married.—With a murmur of delight, Grace clasped his hand, but a single look from her brother made her release it.

"The time is nearly up," he said, motioning to the clergyman and officers, "the time is nearly up." Then as his manly form rose to all its towering height, he shouted, "You shall be revenged, sister—'t will be a merry death—and I will be the executioner. Ha! ha! ha!"

The next instant she was alone with her child.

"What means these strange proceedings," she half whispered: "the marriage, too, at this time—there was something terrible about it—as I came along, I heard them say the murderer would be hung to-day—and that he was to have a wedding before his execution. No, no; the thought is too dreadful, it cannot be—but why did they leave me so strangely—I will see—I will know the worst!" and thus raging, she pressed her babe to her bosom and rushed from the tent.

'Twas but a glance—but that one glance, how terrible!

She saw the gallows and its intended victim—she saw the executioner, and she heard the loud huzzas of the spectators assembled to witness the agony of a fellow being. Her face was that of a maniac. Her dark eyes almost started from their sockets; every feature quivered, and every lineament looked more horrible than death. But on, on she went, until she reached the middle of the throng.

"I am her avenger," said her brother, with a ghastly smile. "I am her avenger—ha! ha!"

"Curse upon you all," cried Walter Arlington. The words gurgled upward with his death groan, and the gorgon-headed gibbet had done its work.

A cry of horror rent the air; a cry of awful agony, and Grace Darrel fell at the feet of her brother, the warm blood gushing from her mouth. They raised her up, but she was dead, and the cheek of the babe on her bosom was cold.

* After the battle of White Plains, on the 28th of October, 1776 Washington crossed the Hudson into New Jersey, and took post near Fort Lee, situated on the North River, about nine miles from New York. Garrisons had been left here and at Fort Washington, opposite to Fort Lee in order to preserve the command of the Hudson.

* It has long since crumbled into dust. On the ground where once it stood, there is now erected a splendid mansion owned by a wealthy citizen of New York. It is now *haunted by good cheer*, and a large family of rosy cheeked, bright eyed boys and girls.

GOOD AT FIGURES.—A young lady of eighteen, Miss B., was engaged to be married to a gentleman of thirty-six. Her mother having noticed her low spirited for some time, inquired the reason.

"Oh dear! mamma," replied the young lady, "I was thinking about my husband being twice my age."

"That's true—but he's only thirty-six."

"He's only thirty-six *now*, mamma; but—but when I'm sixty—"

"Well—"

"Oh! dear! then he'll be a *hundred and twenty!*"

THE AMERICAN UNION.

It has already withstood tempest after tempest and outlived successive prophets of ruin. A mere handful of provinces, casually united in resistance to England, and on the point of falling to pieces when necessity for resistance ceased, it required at that critical moment a new constitution which knit the disjointed members firmly together. A second war, undertaken against the will of one third of its component States, appeared to threaten it afresh with dissolution; it ended in strengthening the Union, through a new infusion of national spirit, and by rousing a common sentiment, which absorbed sectional jealousies and passions. Next came the consummation of victory obtained by the Democratic party in their long struggle with the Federalists—a victory which seemed to threaten with speedy destruction the bond which it had been the principle of the latter to vindicate and maintain. But providence overruled this danger also to a contrary issue; for the State authorities which could not long have endured the stricken yoke intended by the Federalists, submitted easily to the modified control which the disciples of Jefferson vested in the central government. The nation overflowed across the bounding Alleghenies, and spread over the wide valley of the Mississippi, and it was pronounced by friends, as well as enemies, that the extension of empire would inevitably lead to disruption. Contrary to all anticipation, this very extension has preserved the unity of the Republic. The growing separation of the North and South, divided in interest, and hostile in feeling, was prevented from coming into direct collision by the introduction of the new Western States.—This third and powerful element kept the others together in compulsory harmony; and in the same manner, every subsequent addition has tended rather to strengthen the fabric than to bring it down.

The wider the dominion of the federation spreads, the greater the number of local interests and populations comprehended within its boundary the less appears to be the probability that any particular local interest can threaten the general weal—that dissentions between particular sections are destined to endanger the security of the Union. It has withstood the shocks of commercial distress and the extravagance of commercial prosperity; it has been enfeebled by the impulse given to party spirit under a long and idle peace; it seems to encounter no material danger from the questionable success of a war of invasion and conquest; for wars waged like those of the Carthagenians, by hired armies and jealousy-controlled generals, are not very likely to produce a Cæsar or Napoleon. As far as human sagacity foresees, the clouds which enveloped the birth of the confederacy, have cleared away. There is no peculiar political danger now impending which has not been incurred and surmounted already, and of which American statesman cannot estimate the amount, and may not be expected to guard against the shock.—*Ed. Review.*

THE MINES IN MEXICO.

The gold mines known as the Placere are in the chain of mountains east of the Rio Grande and southwest from Santa Fe, the old Placere distant 27 miles, and the new Placere about 40. They have yielded large amounts some years, and are fully as productive now as they have been at any time; in fact there is no telling the riches they contain. The gold mine district is at least 15 miles long, including the old and new Placere, by several in width, the whole of which yields this precious metal. The mineral is procured in different ways, but much the larger portion by washing the dirt in all of which gold is found. It is as rich on the surface as in any place, and they have no where gone more than fifty feet in depth, the soil at that depth being of the same kind. In some places it is found in flint rock, which is pulverized, and the mineral gathered with quicksilver, and at one place this method was adopted with the dirt, the dust being too fine for washing. It is often found in large lumps, the largest yet found, weighing seven and three-quarter pounds; it is common to find 12, 15, 20, or 30 ounces, and considerable silver is mixed with all, and some copper. A vein, or lode, as we say in the States, is here called a *helo*, some of which are deposits, forming strata of sand, gravel, dirt and gold. There is no regularity in mining, the winter season being the time principally devoted to it, on account of the scarcity of water at other seasons of the year.—The number of hands engaged varies very much, seldom exceeding 500, and as low in summer as 40 or 50. The miners receive a certain amount in money or goods for all they procure, and usually leave when their immediate wants are supplied. The town of Placere is a small, dirty, ill-built place, furnishing temporary habitations, principally for the workmen: and a few merchants who are interested in the mines, buy the gold procured, and trade with the washers and workmen.—Besides gold, there is a rich vein of copper in the mountain, which can be traced entirely through, but it has never been worked, through claimed as private property. The road from this place to the town is a good one for wagons, and so is the one to the river, from which the mines are about the same distance they are from here. The mountain is covered with pine timber, some of which is large; and cedar is also abundant. A good road passes by Placere from this to Peralto, Valencia and Toma, on the river, to Albuquerque, where provisions can be procured, and which is the richest and best cultivated part of New Mexico. In the hands of enterprising capitalists they would, no doubt, yield larger profits and amouts; the only difficulty being the scarcity of water for washing, which it is thought can be procured by sinking shafts and using small engines to pump it up.—*Santa Fe Republican.*

GENERALS SCOTT AND WORTH.

The followin is the correspondence between Generals Scott and Worth, which led to the arrest of the latter, and the suspension of the former:

MEXICO, Nov. 13, 1847.

SIR—I learn with much astonishment that the prevailing opinion in this army points the imputation of "scandalous" conduct in the 3d, and the invocation of "the great numbers" in the fourth paragraph of Order No. 349, printed and issued on yesterday, to myself, as *one* of the officers alluded to. Although I cannot suppose those opinions to be correctly formed, nevertheless, regarding the high source from which such imputations flow; so seriously affecting the qualities as a gentleman, the character and usefulness as an officer, of him, to whom they may be aimed, I feel it incumbent on me to ask, as I now do, most respectfully, of the frankness and sense of justice of the General-in-chief, whether, in any sense or degree, he condesended to apply, or designed to have applied, the epithets contained in that *order to myself; and, consequently, whether* the general military opinion, or sentiment in that matter, has taken a right or intended direction.

I trust I shall be pardoned for pressing, with urgency, an early reply to this communication. Very respectfully, &c.,

W. J. WORTH, Brt. Maj. Gen.
Commanding 1st Division.

Capt. SCOTT, A. A. Adj. Gen., Head-quarters.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
MEXICO, Nov. 14, 1847.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this morning, of your communication dated the 13th inst., relative to General Orders No. 349, and I am instructed by the General-in-Chief to reply, "That the Order No. 349 was, as is pretty clearly expressed on its face, meant to apply to a letter, signed *Leonidas*, in a New Orleans newspaper, and to the summary of two letters given in the Washington Union, and copied into a Tampico paper; to the authors, aiders and abettors of those letters—be they whom they may."—I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. Adjt. Gen.
Brt. Maj. Gen. W. J. WORTH, U. S. Army.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st DIVISION,
Mexico, Nov. 14, 1847.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your letter in reply, but not in answer, to mine of yesterday's date, handed in this morning.—The General order is too clearly "expressed on its face" to admit of any doubt of its application in regard to *persons*: the object of my letter, as I endeavored clearly to express, was, to seek to know distinctly, and with a view to further measures to protect myself, if as I supposed, I was *one* of the persons referred to. Regretting the necessity for intrusion; I am compelled again respectfully to solicit an answer to that question. I ask it as an act of justice, which, it is hoped will not be denied. I have the *honor* to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

W. J. WORTH, Brt. Maj. Gen.,
Commanding 1st Division.

Capt. H. L. SCOTT, A. A. Adjt Gen., Head-quarters.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Mexico, Nov. 14, 1847.

SIR.—The General-in-Chief desire me to reply to your note of this date, by saying that he cannot be more explicit than in his reply through me, already given. That he has nothing to do with the suspicions of others, and has no positive information himself as to the authorship of the letters alluded to in General orders No. 349. If he had valid information on the subject, he would immediately prosecute the parties before a General Court Martial. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. Adjt Gen.
Brevet Maj. Gen. W. J. WORTH, U. S. Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1st DIVISION,
Mexico, Nov. 14th, 1847.

SIR—It is due to official courtesy and propriety that I acknowledge your letter, No. 2, in answer to mine of this date, and in doing so, and in closing this correspondence with the Head-quarters of this Army, I beg permission to say, and with regret, that I received no satisfactory answer to the first and rightful inquiries which I have addressed to the General-in-Chief; but inasmuch as I know myself to be deeply agrieved and wronged, it only remains to go by appeal, as I shall do through the prescribed channels, to the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief. The General-in-Chief is pleased to say, that he has nothing to do with the suspicions of others, and that he has no positive information himself, as to the authorship," &c. Granted. But has not the *manner* in which the General-in-Chief has been pleased to treat the case established, whether designed or not, is to be seen, an unequivocal public sentiment upon the subject? There are always enough of that peculiar and pestilential species, who only exist upon the breath of authority to catch up the whi-perings of fancy and infect a whole military community. I do not design to be stifled under the miasma of such, nor stricken down, in my advanced age, without an effort to convince my friends that I scorn to wear "honors not earned." I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

W. J. WORTH, Brt. Maj. Gen.

Cap. H. L. SCOTT, A. A. Adj. Gen. Head-quarters.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st DIVISION OF THE ARMY IN MEXICO, NOV. 16, 1847.

To the Hon. the Sec'y of War, Washington:

SIR: From the arbitrary and illegal conduct—the malice and gross injustice, practiced by the general officer Commanding-in-Chief this Army—Major General Winfield Scott—I appeal, as is my right and privilege, to the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States.

I accuse Major General Winfield Scott of having acted in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He has availed himself of his position to publish, by his authority, to the army which he commands, and of the influence of his station, to give the highest effect to an Order, bearing date Nov. 12th, 1847, and numbered 349, (official printed copy herewith,) calculated and designed to cast odium and disgrace on Brevet Major Gen. Worth, to bring that general officer into disrepute with the whole army, and to lessen, if not destroy, his just influence and proper authority with those officers and soldiers over whom he is placed in command. That he has, without inquiry or investigation, in the said Order, (published to the army and to the world,) falsely charged Brevet Major General Worth with having written, or connived at the writing, a certain letter, published in the United States, and to which he has been pleased to apply the epithets of "scandalous, malignant," &c. That he has made these statements to the world, giving them the sanction of his high authority and the influence of his position, whilst he has acknowledged that he had *no information* as to the authorship of the letter in question; and when respectfully and properly addressed upon the subject by the undersigned, appellant, he has declined to reply, whether or not he intended to impute Brevet Major General Worth's conduct which he has characterized as "scandalous, malignant," &c. Be pleased to refer to correspondence herewith marked from A to E.

I do not urge present action on these accusations, because of the inconvenience of the service in withdarawing *many officers from* their duties; but I do humbly and respectfully invoke the President's examination into the case, and such notice thereof and protection from the arbitrary conduct of the said General as he may deem suitable. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. J. WORTH, Brt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

Endorsement on the preceding letter, dated Nov. 16, 1847.

"This paper was prepared on the day of its date, but transmission delayed in the hope, not realized, that mature reflection would suggest an act of justice. W. J. W.
Nov. 20."

The above is a correct copy of the original endorsement.

J. C. PEMBERTON, Capt. A. D. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN MEXICO,
November 25, 1847.

SIR—Your letter to me of the 24th instant, covering a communication from you to the Secretary of War, dated eight days before, professing to be an appeal against General Orders, No. 349, issued from this office, has been received and this morning read by the General-in-Chief.

For the studied contempt and disrespect towards the General-in-Chief, expressed in that communication to the Secretary of War, under the form of an appeal, I am instructed by the General-in-Chief to desire that you will *immediately consider yourself in a state of* arrest within the limits of this city; and to add, that he shall, by the first opportunity, form a General Court Marshall for your trial on that and probably other matters. I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. Adjt. Gen.
Brevet Maj. W. J. WORTH, U. S. A.

Charge and specification preferred against Brevet Major Gen. Worth, of the United States Army.

CHARGE.—*Behaving with contempt and disrespect towards his commanding officer.*

SPECIFICATION:—In this, that the said Brevet Major General Worth, in a communication dated November 16, 1847, addressed *through the Acting Assistant General* attached to the General Head-quarters of the American forces in Mexico, to the Secretary of War, under the pretext and form of an appeal to the President of the United States, from a General Order No. 349, published Nov. 12, 1847, in the name and by command of Major General Scott, the General-in-Chief of the said forces, at the time, and still the said Worth's commanding officer, the said Worth grossly accuses the said Scott of having been in the said order, actuated by 'malice' against him, the said Worth, as well as 'of having acted in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, toward him, the said Worth, in the matters of the said order.

All this at the Capital of Mexico, at the date first above written.

WINFIELD SCOTT, *Maj. Gen. &c.*

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITTANIA.

NEW YORK, March 4.

The Atlantic Steam Ship Brittania, arrived at Boston to-day. She sailed from Liverpool on the 12th ult., and has therefore had a long passage, being twenty-one days out from port to port.

The commercial news is rather important.

The advices of the Brittania announces an advance in the price of Cotton. The rise is attributable to the light stocks on hand in Liverpool.

In money matters the market continues to improve steadily. The failure of a large Iron House, Evans & Son, is announced.

There has been a further decline in the prices of Breadstuffs. The large quantities of grain from the late harvests coming into market has produced this effect.

In Ireland the trouble continues to increase. Party feelings are daily becoming more exasperated; and war at once with England is spoken of in some quarters among the most violent partisans.

From Italy, the principal item of interest, is the important fact that Lord Palmerston has signified to the Austrian Government that his cabinet will consider any further interference, by the Government of Vienna with affairs of the Papal States, as a sufficient cause of war. The response of the Austrian cabinet to this intimation is not announced; but the circumstance is certain to bring this question between the Pope and the emperor, or rather Metternich; to a crisis.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is dead.

LIVERPOOL Cotton Market Feb. 12.

The market has rallied, especially for lower grades. The following are at present the established rates; Ordinary to middling 4¼a 4¾; fair to good fair 5⅜; fine 6¼.

The sales for the week ending February 11, amounted to 32,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were Upland, and taken at 4¾a5⅛; 13,000 bales were of New Orleans at 4a6d.

The imports since the 1st of January have been 85,000 bales. The imports for the corresponding period last year were 113,000 bales. From the United States alone 56,000 bales have been imported since January 1st, showing a decrease as compared with the same period last year of 15,000 bales.

The total stocks in the hands of importers is at least 140,000 bales less than at this period last year. These facts have had the influence to advance and stiffen prices as above.

GRAIN MARKET—Feb. 12.—Since the sailing of the Hibernia the prices of breadstuffs have continued steadily declining. The present rates for Indian corn are 28s32s 6d per 480 lbs; corn meal 12s13s 6d per bbl; white wheat per 70 lbs, 7s 6da8s 6d, red wheat per do., 6s6da7s3d.

The best Genesee Flour is selling at 26s a 28s 6d.

In provisions the following are the ruling rates; prime mess 87s90 shillings per tierce; ordinary 66a75s for new cured; 68a82s for old mess 49a56s: in bbls 36a40s, for prime 30a 32s; old Pork 48a60; mess 48a55s; prime 35a 40s; *Bacon* 25a30 for old per cwt; dried and smoked long middles.27a30s.

LATER FROM AFRICA.—We are happy to be able to put at rest the fears for some time entertained for the safety of the American Colonization Society's bark Liberia Packet, Capt. Goodmanson, by announcing her safe arrival, in forty days, to the Capes, all well. Rev. J. B. Benham, Superintendent of the Methodist Missions in Africa, and Dr M. H. Lech, U. S. N., came passenger. She left Monrovia on the 9th January, and is last from Sierra Leone, the 18th of the same month.

We are in possession of the inaugural address of Gov. Roberts, delivered to the Legislature January 3d. The message is a temperate, dignified and modest document. He refers to the new and important career upon which they have just entered by severing from the Colonization Society, and forming a state government, and pointing out the additional duties devolving upon them. In this connection, the necessity of imposing additional taxes upon the people, to supply the deficiency of aid from the society, is referred to. The obligations to the society, are always gratefully confessed.

The U. S. ship of war Jamestown, Commodore Bolton, sailed from Monrovia November 30, for Prince's Island—officers and crew all well.—*Balt. Sun, March 2.*

There is more sunshine than rain—more joy than pain—more love than hate—more smiles than tears, in the world. Those who say to the contrary we should not choose for our friends or companions. *The good heart,* the tender feelings, and the pleasant disposition, makes smiles, love, and sunshine everywhere. A word spoken pleasantly is a large spot of sunshine on the sad heart—who has not seen its effects? A smile is like the bursting out of the sun behind a cloud to him who thought he had no friend in the wide world. The tear of affection, how brilliantly it shines along the dark path of life! A thousand gems makes a milky way on earth, more glorious than the glorious cluster over our heads.

"JUSTICE IS SATISFIED."—Joseph Justice, Esq., has been confirmed by the Senate as postmaster of the city of Trenton, N. J.

THE INFAMOUS ASHMUN AMENDMENT.

It will be recollected that the Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, from this State, offered a few days ago, in the national House of Representatives, a resolution expunging from the journals the infamous amendment of ASHMUN, of Massachusetts, to the resolution of thanks to General TAYLOR—an amendment that declared the war in which that brave soldier had earned his laurels, to be unnecessary, unjust, &c. Strange to say, in a House which purports to regard General TAYLOR as a "Whig," and which contains many of his warm friends who are anxious to see, and who are working to make, him President, this resolution was voted down. The majority seem resolved that if TAYLOR *is made President,* he shall go into the Presidency with this scandalous falsehood, insulting to himself and to the whole country, written in letters of darkness upon his flag.

But the country will not allow the matter to rest here. The verdict of a Federal House of Representatives upon a just and glorious war, *must be expunged from the records of the nation.* It is a base, wicked, and desperate calumny. Those who voted for it, and only a few months before voted, that *the war* was begun "by the act of Mexico," voted for what they must have known and felt was a falsehood! It is a slander not only upon the nation, but it is a slander upon Gen. TAYLOR, and upon every other man, officer or private, that has drawn a sword, fired a musket, or marched a mile, under the banner of our country.

The thanks of every true American are due to Judge THOMPSON for his most opportune resolution to obliterate it from the Journals. That he has failed once, is no reason why he should not try again, and often. We trust he will renew his motion on every occasion until it is adopted, as did the gallant BENTON, in the Senate, when a reckless majority slandered the hero-President, JACKSON. He persevered, until at last the foul libel was completely and utterly expunged. BENTON labored to vindicate A GREAT MAN, and the feelings of the masses were with him, and applauded him in the good work. THOMPSON is desirous of vindicating our GREAT COUNTRY: and there can be no doubt that the people, without distinction of party, are with him, and would rejoice to see the same House which endorsed the foul calumny upon the war, promptly and completely withdrawing it.

Let the popular voice, then, speak out!—Let every public meeting that is held take the matter into consideration, and encourage the expunging of ASHMUN'S scandalous amendment. Let our ward, township, county, and State conventions, demand it! Let the Legislatures of the States demand it! Let the press cry aloud and spare not: until the volume of public opinion, gather strength in its progress, bursts into the hall of the House of Representatives, and commands the Federal plotters in that body to recall their insulting and disgraceful accusation of their country.

If they should pause in doing this act of justice, it may be well to stimulate them to it, by invoking the army to declare its views upon the subject. The heroes that fought from Palo Alto to Chapultepec—the bronzed veterans that withstood dreadful odds at Buena Vista—those who were saved at Monterey to be wounded and saved again at Cerro Gordo—those who were besieged for twenty-eight long days at Puebla—those who remain of the hundreds that were cut down by the iron hail at Molino del Rey—those who followed the eagles of SMITH, at Contreras, and of SHIELDS, at Churubusco—those who entered the Capital with the triumphant SCOTT—will these brave troops declare that a vote of thanks to a *brave soldier* is to be poisoned with the falsehood and calumny that this war is unjust and unnecessary? This case is their case.—The insult to him is an insult to them: and the country feels it as deeply in his case as it would do in theirs. We should rejoice to hear the verdict of the army upon the motion of Judge THOMPSON; and we do not know whether it would not be as well to ask for it.

At all events, let the people and the press speak out boldly and promptly upon this important question.—*Pennsylvanian.*

LATEST NEWS!

NEW YORK, March 7— 3½ P. M.

The Steamer *Edith*, at New Orleans from Vera Cruz on the 19th ult., bring some indicational Mexican news. Nothing later from the Capital.

A passenger by the *Edith* states he had been informed by Gen. TWIGGS, that he had received positive information that Gen. SCOTT had granted SANTA ANNA his passport, and that he was expected in Vera Cruz the 24th ult.

A correspondent of the Picayune, writing from the city of Mexico Feb. 4th, says he was at a late meeting of the members of Congress at present at Queretaro. There were 25 in attendance.

It was ordered that the Governors of the States or local authorities that if they do not appear in their seats by the 20th Feb., they shall be adjudged as traitors to their country, guilty or high treason—arrested, treated and published accordingly.

Accounts from San Luis via Matamoras, states that great efforts were being made to raise a force to expel the expected invaders. Zacatecas report says a formidable force has been organized, Gen. Bustamente at the head, who declares he will not only defend the State but will yet redeem it from the disgrace which overwhelms her, if Santa Anna is no longer intrusted with the command in the army.

The Yucatan Commissioner at Washington has received information, that in Yucatan the Indians have risen in a body and have taken the field to the number of 40,000 as it is stated. They have begun their warfare by committing the most horible massacres on the whites, laying waste the whole country, devasting towns and villages and slaughtering the inhabitants without regard to age or sex. They have procured arms and ammunition from the Balise.

Senor Sierra, has applied to our government for assistance in arms, &c., and has asked that a portion of the home squadron be despatched to put a stop to the exterminating career of the savages, the application will be considered at once by the cabinet.

Accounts via New Orleans, state that the government of Cuba have tendered assistance to the government of Yucatan, which has been accepted.

There was an immense turn out to honor the remains of Mr. ADAMS, in Baltimore, yesterday.

The Senate has not yet ratified the Treaty. It is now said that a new project has been suggested that will materially change its features. It proposes a different boundary from any one yet proposed, and may pass.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT THE WEST.—A most atrocious murder was committed a few days since on Indian Creek, in Washington county near Meriman river, in this State. A Mrs. Wright had made some remarks in reference to some young men living in the neighborhood. Three of the men visited the house and found Mrs. W. alone—they beat her most unmercifully, and left her lying on the floor in almost a lifeless condition. They then left the house, but soon returned and found Mr. Wright at home. Mr. W. seeing them approaching the house, took his rifle and went out to meet them, when one of them named Patton, picked up a stone, threw it at Wright and knocked him down; then kicked and beat him until he killed him. They then drew the body some distance into the woods, covered it with brushes and burnt it. About a week afterwards it was found burnt so as hardly to be recognized. Mrs. Wright was found lying upon the floor a day or two after she was beaten, hardly alive. One of the three men had been arrested, but Patton and the other are still at large.—*St. Louis Union.*

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, March 11, 1848.

☞ THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞ In another column will be found the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Gen. Worth, which led to the arrest of the latter, and suspension of the former. We think his excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, has dished up another "nasty plate of soup."

Erie Canal Company.

We learn that the stockholders of this company have elected William Kelley, C. M. Reed, B. B. Vincent, John A. Tracy, Thos. G. Colt, of Erie; M. B. Lowrey, of Crawford; John A. Waugh, of Mercer county, directors for the ensuing year. William Kelley, Esq. was then elected President of the Board, and M. Goodwin, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This Convention met at Harrisburg on Saturday last, and although nearly a week has intervened, we have not at this time, Thursday afternoon, any reliable account of its organization. Telegraphic dispatches, by the way of New York, inform us that the vote for President stood, Buchanan 84; Dallas 34; Cass 10; and Van Buren 5. From the same source we learn that John W. Forney, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Wilson M'Candless, of Pittsburgh, were appointed Senatorial delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and that ISRAEL PAINTER, Esq., of Westmoreland, was nominated for Canal Commissioner, on the third ballott.

The nomination of Mr. Painter we hail with pleasure—he is a man eminently qualified for the station, and will command the unanimous support of the party. It will be recollected he was a candidate three years since, when Mr. Burns received the nomination, and was only defeated by a few votes. We were then among those who lugged his nomination, in preference to Mr. Burns, and we think the party has since seen the error of that convention. At least his nomination now is good evidence of the fact, and that justice, although slow, is certain.

"The Infamous Ashmun Amendment."

We call attention to the article in another column under this head copied from the Pennsylvanian. While it pays a just and flattering compliment to the courage of our distinguished representative in Congress, it suggests a course of action on the part of the Democracy of the Union, which we hope to see enthusiastically responded to. The "infamous Ashmun amendment," declaring the war unconstitutionally commenced by the President, and conveying an implied censure upon the heroic conduct of our brave officers and volunteers in Mexico, should be expunged from the records of the country. No such blot upon our escutcheon—the fair fame of the Union—ought to be allowed to disgrace the records of the House of Representatives. Judge Thompson has rightly interpreted and promptly responded to the wish of his constituents, and we believe the whole country, in this matter, and we confidently expect they will not be slow in making it manifest.

The Legislature.

This body is still draging its slow length along, engaged almost exclusively in considering and passing bills of a local character, and superintending the affairs of the nation at large! From an occasional glance over the daily proceedings of both branches, we can safely say their publication, if possible, in our paper would add little to the interest and less to the information of our readers. When any thing occurs that at all concerns this section of the commonwealth it shall be duly "observed."

The use of Chloroform.

We observe that a fatal accident has occurred at Cincinnati from the use of this agent to produce insensibility to pain. We have had it administered to ourself for the same purpose as that of the Cincinnati case, and have seen it administered to others, and have neither felt or observed any bad effect result therefrom. Nevertheless great care, we think, should be taken in the preparation of the article, and it should only be administered in the presence and according to the advcie of medical men. Like all great discoveries, it requiries to be used with caution until time and observation have enabled us to judge carefully and correctly of its effects.

Mr. G. J. Ball's Speech.

We have been favored with the speech of this gentleman in the Legislature on the supplement to the Central Rail Road Bill, and have perused it with pleasure. The positions, arguments and deductions, are sound and truly Pennsylvanian, and must have produced an effect upon all who heard them. We would give it a place in our columns, but it has already been published in the Gazette, and will undoubtedly find its way into the columns of the other two papers in this place politically friendly to Mr. Ball.

A New State Movement.

The good people of Long Island—being somewhat malcontent with her present position as a mere appendage of New York preventing her from attaining that prominence and power in the Union to which her immense resources, population, and prosperity manifestly entitle her—are getting up an agitation with a view of having her erected into a seperate, independent, and sovereign State. Rhode Island and Delaware have evidently turned the heads of the Long Islanders.

☞ The new line of Telegraph has opened an office in Fredonia. The "first flash" between that place and Buffalo took place on Saturday last! It will be completed to this city to-day, and an office immediately opened. The agent was here on Wednesday and rented a room adjoining this office, in Williams's Block.

☞ The course of the Editor of the Fredonia Express, in putting forth a false statement that there were over 150 cases of Small Pox in *this place*, after a committee of respectable citizens, including two or three physicians, had declared upon examination that *there* was not one, and still *persisting* in it, is perfectly characteristic of a diviling two-penny pettyfogger! His attempts at wit, to cover up his falsehood, like his efforts at law, are perfect abortions, and bring as few smiles to the face of his readers, as the latter does pennies in his pocket.

For the Erie Observer.

No. 2.

REPORT of Col. J. J. Abert, Chief of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, in reference to the Commerce of the Lakes and Western Rivers, submitted to Congress Jan. 6, 1848.

In my communication of last week, in commenting upon this report, I confined my remarks and extracts to the lake commerce.—I shall now proceed to give some of the *results in reference to Col. Aberts' investigation,* in relation to the commerce of the western rivers. But before doing so, however, it may be of some interest to your readers, to present a comparative view of the value of the exports and imports of some of the most important ports on the lakes, for the year 1846; an item of information omitted in my last paper. The report gives this value, as follows:

Whitehall,	$6,327,489 00
Burlington (district)	3,777,726 00
Oswego,	9,502,980 00
Buffalo,	48,989,116 00
Erie,	6,373,246 00
Cleveland,	12,559,110 00
Sandusky (district)	5,943,127 00
Monroe (dist.) incl. Toledo	9,519,067 00
Detroit,	8,706,348 00
Chicago,	3,927,150 00

I doubt not, this comparative view, will suggest to the mind of the speculative reader, some agreeable reflections and anticipations, in relation to the futuro growth and eminence of this city as a commercial emporium.

In regard to the commerce of the Western rivers, Col. Abert remarks, that he has found it extremely difficult to obtain exact information on this head. "It does not appear (he says) to have attracted as much, and as early attention, as the trade of the lakes; or to have had as many engaged in collecting and reporting its details; (and this he thinks) may have been on account of its palable and vast extent, which, visible to every observer, was considered sufficiently notorious without the formality of record." His chief reliance, he informs us, has been upon the records of the daily and periodical journals, and the matter collected and reported in the Cincinnati memorial of 1842, and other papers of a similar kind.

From official returns of the Treasury Department, the steamboat tonnage of the Western rivers, equalled, in the year 1842, 126,278 tons; and from the same authority, the same species of tonnage amounted, in the year 1846, to 219,055 tons. To this must be added the tonnage of boats of other kinds (not steamboats) and this, in the Cincinnati memorial, is estimated at 300,000 tons; or, which is the same thing 4,000 boats, carrying an average of 75 tons each. This amount, added to the steamboat tonnage, will give, for the year 1842, as the total tonnage of all kinds on the western rivers, the aggregate of 426,278 tons.

But, it is assumed, there are two series of flat boats in one year making downward trips. The amount, then, of produce of every description, carried to market by these boats, must, according to the supposition as above stated, of the Cincinnati memorialists, be placed, for 1842, at 600,000 tons.

"The steamboat navigation is of a different character. It is repeated as often as the condition of the boat, the season of the year and the state of the waters will admit." Taking all these circumstances into consideration, and the fact that these boats are not always loaded to their full capacity, Col. Abert supposes that their tonnage is repeated ten times a year; or that there are ten trips of the steam tonnage during that period. This supposition gives for the steamboat freight of the year 1842, 1,262,780 tons; or a total of merchandise (exclusive of the way trade) transported during that year, on the western waters, of 1,862,780 tons.

The report then goes into the question of the moneyed value of this commerce, and though it is not attained by an exhibit, absolutely of its value, derived from the ascertained value of the several parcels, separately; yet the process by which it is reached, by using the value per ton of the lake commerce, *as an unit of measure,* must, I think, commend the results arrived at, as a near approximation of the truth.

By this process, the direct commerce of the western rivers with New Orleans, exclusive of the way trade, is found, for 1842, to amount to $59,739,354. Now, referring, as the report observes, to the Treasury returns of the amount of exports and imports of New Orleans for the same year, we find them to amount to 50,566,903; a coincidence sufficiently near to sustain the accuracy of the calculation just given, and to justify the amount of exports and imports at New Orleans, as officially stated, to be taken as an exhibit of the commerce of the western rivers with that city.

For 1842, then, this commerce can be stated at	$50,566,903
In 1846, a statement of the treasury makes it	62,206,719
Showing an increase in 4 yrs. of	$11,639,816
or an average annual increase of 5¾ per cent.	

But all that has been said, refers entirely to the direct trade with New Orleans. The indirect, or way commerce, has been in no way included. According to the Cincinnati memorial, "The shores of the Mississippi, on both sides, from the mouth of the Ohio downwards, receives supplies of live stock, provisions, machinery, farming implements, cabinet ware, and a great variety of fabrics from the more northern states of the great valley. (And) a still more important addition is the trade which passes from town to town, and from State to State, throughout the West, and which is independent of what are termed exports and imports. It is difficult (continue the memorialists) to form any adequate idea of the trade, but we who see it going forward, and witness the gigantic means required to keep it in operation, know that it forms a large item in the estimate of our trade and industry." This trade they estimate for the year 1842, at 70 millions.

Col. Abert goes into an elaborate calculation to deduce the value of this way commerce for 1846. He makes use of three methods for the determination of the question; each based on a different combination of the elements of data available. Taking the mean of the results of the second and third methods, on which he is disposed to rely with the most confidence, he finds the way trade of the western rivers for *the year 1846, to be* $116,284,737

Add, for the direct, or New Orleans trade, as already determined	62,206,719
For the passenger trade	5,118,269
And we have a total of	$183,609,725

as an expression of the net value of the commerce of the western rivers for 1846.—I say net value, for the floating value, or that derived from aggregating the exports and imports at both termini of the trips of course would be double this amount.

What I have written in this and a previous article, gives but a small portion of the information to be found in the report in question. A sufficiency, however, I trust has been brought forward, to show the value of the Report, and to incite those who take an interest in such matters, to read it entire.

It must be a source of gratification to the reader to know that there is a department of the government, where facts of the kind alluded to, are treasured up, and the philosophy of them, so far as they relate to the importance of this branch of the public interests, discussed. Facts in themselves, isolated and not seen as a whole, or in their legitimate relation, are inert to exemplify the life and character of the whole business of which they are but a part. But, when these facts are studiously collected, and are brought together, as they are in the present instance, to one point, where they can be studied and their mutual bearing upon each other, as well as their united bearing upon the wealth and industry of the whole nation, determined; the elements of a correct and thorough knowledge of the subject are made available and the philosophy of them, so far as they affect the best interests and happiness of the people, evolved.

X. Y. Z.

The Position of the Whigs.

One of our exchanges very pertinently remarks that the universal whig party are just now engaged in the funniest effort imaginable to carry the next Presidential election. Hard cider and coon skins, is n't a comparison. They are aiming to come before the country with as much the appearance of democracy, and as little of that of whigery as possible. They are careful to let it be understood that the old issues are obsolete: that General Taylor is not an ultra whig. They, in fact, stand ready to concede every principle to the democratic party provided they can get votes enough to get hold of the offices. After *cursing* and *damning* the Mexican war, they are now ready to yield up every principle even about that. They are ready to take half of Mexico and a part of the other. Guess the people will conclude, that as they prefer democratic measures, they have no particular use for a whig President.

☞ Our neighbor of the Commercial is the happiest mortal alive—every thing suits him—not a move upon the whig political chess board but what is just as he would have it.—For instance, last week, he was in ecstacies because Kentucky was reported to have instructed her delegates to the national convention to support Gen. Taylor. This week the report proves to be unfounded, and lo! our neighbor is even better suited. Hear him:

"The report from Kentucky that the Whig State Convention had adopted a resolution *instructing* their delegates to the National Convention to vote for General Taylor's nomination turns out to be unfounded. No such resolution was adopted, nor was there any expression of preference for any man for the Presidency, made by said Convention: that power was vested entirely in the delegates, who know well the feelings of their constituents.

In all candor we say that this action suits us better than the first account received."

We are told that Job, blessed the Lord under the severest bodily afflictions, but here is a political Job that blesses his party, and is ever better satisfied, under the severest political afflictions.

☞ It being generally understood that Mr. Clay would attend St. Stephen's church yesterday morning, that beautiful edifice was crowded to excess at an early hour, many of the seats being filled with strangers, while the aisles and passages about the doorway were equally crowded with those anxious to catch a glimpse, however brief, of the man, *the grandeur of whose intellect causes the world to hold its breath in awe, at the mere mention of his name."—Phil. News.*

The whigs talk a good deal about the manworship of the Democracy, but where in the annals of Democratic newspaperdom can they find a parallel to the above! "The grandeur of whose intellect causes the world to hold its breath in awe, at the mere mention of his name." Can toadyism and fulsome sickning flattery, go further! Mr. Clay is a great man, in his way—no man denies that—but such tom-foolery is disgusting.

How to tell Them.

The Marion (Ohio) Eagle has favored its readers with a new sign or earmark by which a whig can be detected. He is a man who will make no public exposition of his political principles! Hear him:

"That Gen. Taylor is at heart a genuine Whig, we have the most entire confidence.—*His very determination to make no public exposition of his political sentiments, is to us the evidence of this fact. For, were he a Locofoco, there would be no motive for him to be silent; no impropriety in his proclaiming the fact to the world."*

We give the above for the benefit of the Taylor organ here. That sheet has been hard pushed for evidence of its favorite candidate's whigery, and we know its editor will thank us for bringing to his notice such *positive* evidence in favor of the point desired to be established. Gen. Taylor is undoubtedly a whig; not, as has often been asserted, a "Henry Clay whig," for that kind of a "whig" is not afraid to give his opinions on all and every question of national policy—but *he* is what is infinitely better, a "Harrison whig"—he has "no opinion for the public eye"—and if you make him President you must have a large share of that purely whig commodity, "a generous confidence."

☞ The whigs have elected their Mayors and a majority of Aldermen at the recent charter elections in Buffalo and Detroit, whereat they are filled with great joy. The democrats, on the contrary, have been equally successful in Rochester and Cleveland, whereat *they* are equally rejoiced.

☞ The "Saturday Evening Post" has recently changed hands, and been considerably enlarged. It is now published by Messrs. Deacon and Peterson, who manifest no little enterprise and taste in conducting it. It is one of the very best Philadelphia weeklies we receive. The Publishers, however, have been grossly imposed upon in the originality of a tale they are now publishing, entitled "The Talismans." The same story was published in the "Gavel," an Odd Fellow's monthly published at Albany, over a year ago.

From Mexico.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

CAMP NEAR MIER, MEXICO,
February 7, 1848.

As the traveler approaches the town of Mier, by casting his eye eastward he will discover upon a hill about two miles distant, the tents of the troops stationed at this place, or as the lamented Hopping named it "*Camp Instruction.*" Beyond this, about one-half or three-fourths of a mile, on the plain below, shining in the sunlight, are the canvass houses composing the Quartermaster's and Commissary's depot, looking much like a village in the distance. Near the depot are the graves of Gen. Hopping and Capt Butler, of the 3d U. S. Dragoons, neatly paled in, and a wooden cross rising above the pile, the better to define the sacredness of the spot.

A hundred yards beyond this sweeps the muddy waters of the *Rio Grande*, the opposite shore of which is (the "magnanimous nation" to the contrary, notwithstanding,) the U. S. As I am engaged in penning this, the stirring notes of the horseman's horn come swelling on the breeze—*it's the hour* of "drill," and though a loathsome disease (the small-pox) prevails in the camp, the stern rules of military usage relax not, and the squadrons come sweeping down the plain.

Until within the past ten days, there has not been a rain here since Sept. 4, '47, and I have seen these dragoons charging over this ground in mimic battle, the dust rising from the cut-up field; in such dense masses as to obscure all, save the flashing sabres of the leading section. But "let's see," as the blind man said, *wat's in the wind.* One company (they're grays) are practising the "wheelings," and the cumbersome front of some thirty files moves upon it's pivot as mechanically as a gate upon its hinges; now they break into sections of twos or fours, dash over the field, again to fall into line and sweep to wheel their heavy front. At the extreme of the drill ground sit nobody men on their horses, while in front of them estelled right and left until they cover the entire front of the "main body," ride some twenty skirmishers. At a signal from the bugle the whole array move forward, and at different calls the scouts move "to the right," "left," "about," "retreat," "rally"—again to advance, supported by the main body, all at full speed, amid the clatter of arms and military harness, the spirits of the horses rising in the headlong sport.

There another party are leaping the "ditch and bar," and woe be to the awkward wight that keeps not close to his saddle. Another squad are "running at the heads," a drill peculiar to the riding-house, which here is composed of a brush fence enclosing, about a third of an acre, in parallelogram form. Posts are set on the long sides, and camp hogs stuffed, representing heads, are placed upon them, at which, as the troopers gallop around various cuts, thrusts, points, parries, &c. are made. And still another exercise. On foot are a party who seem to be exceedingly angry at their imaginary foe, if we may judge from the manner in which they make their sabers play about them—but *hark, from the* guard tents comes the welcome notes of the recall, and the vacant camp again swarms with men and horses.

Pass now by these lads, as divesting themselves of the "glorious panoply of the field."—"Grim visaged war smooths her wrinkled brow," and the "boys" let themselves out in a song, after this manner:

"The dragoon bold, he scorns the world,
And walks about with his mustache curled,
He spends no thought on the evil star
That sent him away to the Mexican war."

So much for "Camp Instruction." It was the drill ground for three or four of the new regiments, and *perhaps* for years to come the *Union Blue may be seen marching* and countermarching over this very plain. I think it likely. OMEGO.

Another Panic Movement

An address signed by forty-two houses engaged in the iron business has been published in the Philadelphia papers, in which the signers complain of the reduced prices of iron, speak of the new tariff as the cause, and call a convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 22d of March, "to make known the injurious effects of the present revenue laws on the great staple interest of Pennsylvania."—This is a whig scheme for the promotion of whig interests in the next Presidential election. It will not have its desired effect, however. The tariff humbug has had its day—the glory has departed from Israel—and the people will not very soon be caught in another such a scrape as the result of the election in 1816.

☞ An amendment to the constitution of Michigan, making the Judges, State Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Masters in Chancery, and Notaries Public, elective by the people is proposed.

The Voice of an Erie County Mother

We find the following communication, from Gen. CAMERON, our energetic U. S. Senator in the Washington Union. The letter appended, from an Erie County Mother to her son in Mexico, will be read with interest by all. We, in this county, can appreciate its home truths—we can sympathize with, its author for we have heard and seen all she discloses. We know not the writer, but honor the heart that so boldly and indignantly utters her feelings.

To the Editor of the Union.—SIR: If you oblige me by publishing the letter as follows, and which I cut from the North American, printed in the city of Mexico on the 13th of January last. It was written by a Pennsylvania mother, more than sixty years of age, to her son, a private soldier in the ranks of our army. That son was the support of her age, and his labor was necessary to her support; and yet she thinks but of her country and its honor. I am proud of the old lady, and wish to show her to other States and other counties as one to be imitated. We may pardon the little fling she gives at the "Mex

rounded as we are in this county with Mexican whigs, we have all kinds of news. The Federal papers pronounce vengeance and woe on you poor fellows who are suffering privation and exposure in a foreign land, fighting for the rights and honor of your country. I feel for my part, as if I should like to see all such unprincipled traitors share the fate of Riley's regiment, or placed in front of Worth's division, well guarded, so that they could not run; for if we may judge from their discurse and expressions, you would have seen them in full flight with *Santa Anna for Guadalupe*. I would like to have seen them at the storming of Chapultepec, or taking of the city, or in some of Worth's hard-fought battles previous to that, in place of riding about at their ease, denouncing the war as unjust and uncalled for: and some go so far as to say they hope you may find all your graves in Mexico.—For my own part, I know that I feel as sensible as any mother can for a son, and I should feel very happy to have you at home; but you have chosen the army, not through necessity, but of choice,

* * * *

and I am sure that no truer or braver heart beats beneath the star-spangled banner of freedom than yours.

* * * *

From your affectionate mother,
DELILAH TURNER.
To GEO. W. TURNER, Co. K, 7th reg't U.S. Inf., Mexico.

HIGH HONOR.—The highest honor which can be bestowed upon a foreigner in France, has been conferred on Mr. Bancroft. He has been chosen a Corresponding member of the Institute. The United States has two out of seven, in a class of history selected from the whole world.

☞ "Between my government and a foreign nation, I never ask a question. MY GOVERNMENT IS ALWAYS RIGHT."—*Gen. Taylor.*

And so says every patriotic man; but the federal leaders always declare that "*our country is always wrong.*" The *enemy* is always right and *our own country wrong, in their eyes.*

TRANSCENDENTAL.—To pronounce any assertion to be a *falsehood*, is said to be vulgar, much more polite to call it a "fulminating enlargement of elongated veracity."

REJOICING AT OUR CALAMITY!—Extract from a letter received by a gentleman of Wheeling, dated Harrisburg, Feb. 21, 1848:

"In a few months I will visit your city next summer, if for no other purpose than to witness the *ruin* produced by the tariff of 1846." The Argus says the ruin is evidenced in the erection of *fall factories, pondrous hammers, forty-one* steam engines, &c.—*Ohio Press.*

ERIE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE OBSERVER BY
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, &c. &c.

[illegible]	25 @ 25 Apples, dried	$1 00
[illegible]	12½ Honey,	10@12
[illegible]	1 @ 1 doz	12½
[illegible]	6 @ [illegible]	
[illegible]	7 Maple	10
[illegible]	5 @ 6 Orleans,	9@10
[illegible]	20 Lard,	12@15
[illegible]	50 Powdered &	15
CANVAS.	12 INCHES.	
[illegible]	$1 60 Shingles	$1.75@2 25
[illegible]	10 Black Wafer	10@12
[illegible]	14 Pine Hampshire	10 50
[illegible]	25 Rock work, M	5 00
[illegible]	37 1-2 1st quality W. W.	42@50
[illegible]	50 do do	50
[illegible]	$1.50 Cheese,	12@15
[illegible]	1.75 Whole cask	75@85
[illegible]	LEATHER.	
[illegible]	3.50 Sole, lb	18@20
[illegible]	2.50 Upper heavy	33@37
[illegible]	11@50 do light	37@40
[illegible]	12½ Casings	15@20
[illegible]	1.75 Plaster ton	$5.00
[illegible]	SPICES. Salt, fine,	$1.75
[illegible]	$1.12½ coarse,	2,00
[illegible]	$12@1.50 bag 28 lbs	31
[illegible]	20 Beef tallow lb	10
[illegible]	$2.00 Mutton do	8
[illegible]	25 Lime, bush.	25
[illegible]	6½ White fish, bbl	$7.50
[illegible]	4½ Cod fish, lb	6
[illegible]	3½ Bar Iron,	4½
[illegible]	12½ Nails,	15@0

☞ VALUABLE VEGETABLE REMEDY.—Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, is at all pleasant to the taste, perfectly safe and harmless in operations, and yet is one of the most powerful and sure remedies for Consumption of the Lungs, Coughs, Asthma, spitting of Blood, Liver Complaint, Pains in Side or Breast and general debility of the Constitution, that ever was invented by the skill of man for the relief of the afflicted public. Certificates of its wonderful curative powers are daily received from quarters. It is impossible to conceive the aggregate suffering and misery that has been relieved or banished from mankind we calculate the immense benefit that shall arise from it hereafter. All ages, sexes and constitutions are alike effected by it, and the disease is eradicated from the system, constitution repaired, and health restored by the use of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. How many sufferers do we daily behold prowling to an untimely grave, wrested, in the bloom of youth from their relatives and friends, afflicted with a fatal malady, Consumption, which wastes the miserable sufferer with debility beyond the power of human skill. Such sufferers would only make trial of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, they would find themselves sooner relieved from by gliping the various ineffective remedies with which our country abounds; this valuable Remedy heals the ulcerated lungs, stopping the racking cough, at the same time inducing a natural healthy expectoration and the sufferer will soon find relief in the enjoyment of comfortable health. The afflicted should bear in mind that Dr. Swayne is a regular educated physician who has had years of experience in diseases of the Lungs, Chest, &c. The (original and only) Remedy is only prepared by Dr. Swayne & Son, No. 8 Eighth st. & Race streets, Philadelphia.

Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is put up in bottles, enveloped with a handsome steel engraving, bearing the signature of Dr H Swayne, and for sale by agents in all of the principal towns throughout the United States.

Hewes & Jenkins, No 5, and Carter & Brother, No 6 Hollister Agents. 2w37

☞ We have heard of cures to many and various diseases performed by the celebrated Lithontriptic Mixture, by G. C. Wistar's Great American Remedy, which we did not credit to some, but we think the extract below is too astonishing to doubt.

From ALBERT GRANT of
West Newbury Mass., Jan. 24, 1847.

Dear Sir:—I was taken with a bad cough in the month of January, 1845, which settled on my lungs, and I was confined to the house for about two months, during which time I was under the care of a physician, who gave me up, saying that I was in a decline, and could not live. I was reduced to a skeleton, and had a complete loss of strength. I then left the doctors and discharged them took a variety of various advertised remedies, and found no relief whatever, and after using about one dozen bottles of your's I knew I was better, and so continued, I am now a firm believer in your article as one of the greatest medicines ever put before the public. See our columns, call upon Agent, get a pamphlet and read.

☞ A GREAT ADVANTAGE TO BE GAINED.—By keeping always on hand a bottle of Merchant's Colic and Gall for Horses or Universal Family Liniment. One person while taking a pot of beans from the oven for his dinner half the pot fat run over and scalded his hand, which caused a great alarm and loud calls for Sterling Oil, on which he threw was on hand; and in a few minutes it was applied and the hands soon cured with small pay.

See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description to be had of the Agents.

MARRIED—In Waterford on the 2d inst., by the Rev. D. H. Jack, Rev. J. D. Norton, and Miss Polly C. Ross, all of Waterford.

[Cake received.]

On the 15th ult., by the Rev. N. Sullivan, Mr. Archibald Stewart and Miss Mary Sullivan all of this city.

SUSQUEHANNA CO. BANK.

THE notes of this bank will be received at par for goods, for a few days, at the Store of
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Erie, March 11, 1848. 4t3

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county, May Term.

The petition of Benj. F. Norris, of Greene township, in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with House room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house on Norris' Hill, which he now occupies in said township.—He therefore prays the Honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

BENJ. F. NORRIS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the township of Greene, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Benj. F. Norris, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

[Signed] Peter S. Woolley, James Johnston, C. Rowland Nichols, James Jackson, John C. Wilson, Robert Tate, Archabald Alexander, Wm. Johnson, Lucius A. Root, Jos. Johnston, jr James Hamilton, Amos Church.

March 11, 1848. 3t3

Teas! Teas!! Teas!!!

JUST received by Express a fresh lot of the New York CANTON Tea Company's superior TEAS, which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Try this Tea and you will buy no other. For sale by
T. W. MOORE.
No. 1, Perry Block.
Erie, March 4, 1848. 42

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Olvin Howard, deceased, late of LeBœuff township, in the county of Erie, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement

CLARISSA HOWARD.
March 4, 1848. 6t42* Adm'x.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Shoe Stock and rented the stand of Samuel Hays, on the east side of the Diamond, second door from the corner of Sixth street, which he intends taking possession of on the 1st of March next, and he will be happy to see and accommodate his old friends and customers, and the public at large. He flatters himself that he will be able to make BOOTS, SHOES and all articles in his line of business, to order, with neatness, durability and dispatch, and at moderate rates. He hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to deserve, a liberal patronage.

He will constantly keep on hand an assortment of well made Boots and Shoes, which he will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be had elsewhere. A. GABEL.

Feb 29, 1848. 3m42

Public Vendue.

ON Wednesday, March 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M. the subscriber will offer for sale at his residence in Greene township, his entire assortment of FARMING UTENSILS, comprising every thing coming under that head, besides Hay, Oats, Corn, &c., together with a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Liberal credit given. ISAAC CHURCH.
Greene, Feb. 18, 1848. 3t42.

AT COST.—Allyn & Coit will sell the whole or the balance of their stock of Dry Goods at FIRST COST, in order to make room for the Spring trade. Please call and assure yourselves of this fact. March 4, 1848.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale a valuable farm, situated in Wayne Township, in this county, containing 120 acres of land, 80 acres of which are cleared and under the best possible state of cultivation—the remainder is timbered land, a part of which is pine. The farm is well fenced, has a good orchard of choice and selected fruit, and has erected thereon an excellent and convenient farm house, two good barns with sheds, &c. It has two never failing wells of excellent water, and offers a fine situation for a public house. It is also handy to schools and Churches. They will sell with it, if desired, the farming utensils on the place: wagon, buggy, sleighs, &c. with the teams, stock, sheep, &c.—Inquire of JOSEPH P. GRANT, Wayne.
BENJAMIN GRANT, Erie.
March 4, 1848. 3t42

PROPOSALS FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair,
February 16, 1848.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (endorsed "Proposals for Coal,") will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 17th March next, for furnishing and delivering at such ports or places in the Gulf of Mexico as the Bureau may direct, or on board any vessel in the Gulf of Mexico that the commanding naval officer may direct on its arrival, such quantity or quantities of the best Bituminous Lump Coal, suitable for steamers, as may, from time to time, during twelve months from the date of the contract, be ordered by this Bureau, not less than 40 days previous notice being given for its shipment—the deliveries to be made as soon thereafter as practicable.

persons who will be appointed by the Bureau to inspect and examine it before being shipped; and

The Coal must be such as shall be approved by the vessels employed in transporting it shall; in no case, exceed the draught of water specified by the Bureau;

One lay day (Sundays excepted) to be allowed for every twenty five tons burden for each vessel, to commence from the next day after she is reported to have arrived at her place of destination.

The commanding naval officer of the United States squadron in the Gulf of Mexico to have the right of detaining vessels longer than may be necessary to deliver the Coal, if he should deem it expedient; in which case, demurrage will be paid by the United States at the rate agreed upon.—The rate of demurrage asked per ton, custom-house measurement of the vessel, for each day's detention over the lay days, must be stated in the respective offers.

Persons who may be desirous to offer, are requested not to go beyond the quantity they can certainly deliver at the times which may be specified in the orders, as no extension of time can or will be granted, and in all cases forfeitures will be rigidly exacted.

Bonds, with two approved sureties, will be required in half the estimated amount of the contract, and ten per cent, will be deduced from all bills, which will not be paid until the contract shall be completed according to its terms, the remaining ninety per cent of all bills duly approved will be paid within thirty days after their presentation to the proper authority.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, (signed by one or more responsible persons,) to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the Coal as proposed. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

The Bureau reserves the right of rejecting offers submitted by persons who have failed to enter into contract after their offers had been accepted; or who, after entering into contracts, failed to fulfil them. The offers must state the pits from which the Coal will be taken.

☞ To be published twice a week until the 15th of March, in the Pennsylvanian, Public Ledger, and Keystone, Philapelphia; Erie Observer; Erie, Pa.; Morning Post, Pittsburgh.

Clover Seed.

200 Bushels just received from the Farmers of Erie county, and for sale at the lowest market price, at our store opposite the Eagle Hotel. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
February 3.

Wines and Liquors.

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block, a good assortment of Wines and Liquors, for Medicines, Sacramental, Mechanical and ALL other purposes, among which may be found the following;

Pale Brandy;	Otard Brandy,
Cogniac do,	St. Croix Rum.
Jamaica Rum,	N. England do
Holland Gin;	Pine Apple Gin;
Port Wine,	Maderia Wine,
Scotch Whiskey	Irish Whiskey.
Monongahela do	Common do.

Dec 1] T. W. MOORE.

The Last Call.

THE subscriber most earnestly desires all persons indebted to him, either by note or book account, to call without delay and make payment. His connection with the tanning business was discontinued some months since, and he is about closing the Boot and Shoe business; consequently a speedy settlement of all accounts connected therewith must be had soon: By so doing costs will be saved. A word to the wise is sufficient.

SAMUEL HAYS.
Erie, February 19, 1848. tf10

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL.—This medicine for coughs, colds, and consumption is one of the most beautiful and scientific preparations extant. It has gained an enviable reputation, without the aid of puffs and newspaper advertisements. The proprietor has furnished the physicians of this place, with the formula and manner of its preparation, and it has gained from them as well as the faculty of other places, their universal commendation, consequently those who take it may know, not only its composition, but that it is prepared by the hand of science. For sale by BURTON & PERKINS.
February 19, 1848. No 5, Reed House.

MC LANE'S VERMIFUGE—One gross just received by stage, by
Feb'y. 19, 1848. BURTON & PERKINS.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay:
G. LOOMIS & Co.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

STRANGE FACTS.

FOR it is fairly and fully established that Teeth can be extracted without pain or knowledge to the patient, by inhailing the Chloroform. It is pleasant and agreeable to the taste, in no way injurious to the nervous system and positively does not leave any effect that can be felt, after the first and immediate effect has passed off. The Chloroform has been procured by Elliott & Rose, for the accommodation of those whose fear and nervous debility and irritation, prevents them from getting rid of that most distressing of all pains—the tooth-ache; also, for the removal of all dead and carious fangs. Under the influence of this (Chloroform) it can be done without pain or inconvenience to the patient. A number in this place who have tried it can testify to this fact. It is being extensively used in all the eastern cities, by Surgeons and Dentists, and with good effect. You that have need of an operation come and try it, and when tried you will acknowledge it to be all that is here represented. E. & R. also perform all other operations that belong to the Surgeon or Mechanical Dentist.—The latest and best improved teeth inserted on the most approved plan. Also, a new and superior plan of inserting pivot teeth; also, everything that is necessary for the preservation of the teeth in beauty and soundness, and heal the gums, sweeten the breath, &c. Residence and Office on Eighth st., near French. Your patronage is respectfully solicited by ELLIOTT & ROSE.

P. S.—Persons can be waited upon at their residence, if wished by directing to Elliott & Rose.

Erie, Feb. 26, 1848. tf11

IMPORTANT
TO WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.

HAVING enlarged our weekly paper, and increased greatly our means and facilities for working a large edition, we have resolved, after careful deliberation to reduce the price of

The Weekly Commercial Journal.

To advance paying Subscribers,
$1 50 cts. per Annum.

Four persons may club, and remitting Five dollars, obtain four copies for one year. No order will be attended to without the cash.

Subscribers in arrears will still be charged Two Dollars per annum. Those who have recently paid in advance, will have the benefit of the reduction, which is designed to take effect from the first July, instant.

Feb. 26. 3t11

SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN.

ON Saturday morning last, a man came to my premises with a large, cream colored mare, about 18 hands high, supposed to be about 12 years old, and ringboned a little on both fore legs. Also, a one horse waggon, with iron axles, and an old harness. The man who brought this property to me was discovered in the act of *pasting* the house, and ran off, leaving the property near my house. The owner or owners will please come forward, prove property, and take them away. WM. COOPER.
Cooper's Mills, near Wesleyville.
Feb, 26, 1848. 3t11

FOR THE LADIES,

30 Pieces of English, Scotch and American last colored Ginghams, (choice paterns,) together with a few pieces of English Prints, (cashmere patterns,) can be bought cheap enough at. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.
Feb 26, 1848. 41

FOR SALE.

A VALUEBLE Farm containing about 180 acres of Land, most ly cleared, and has a valuable orchard and other improvements, situated about one and one half miles from Girard village, being part of the farm of the late Thomas Miles. Said farm will be sold very low and a liberal credit will be given. Inquire of
GEO. H. CUTLER, Agent.
Girard, Feb. 26, 1848. tf41

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, his house and lot, No. 1322, situated on Eighth st., between German and Holland. The house is new and in good repair; the lot is stocked with a good selection of choice fruit trees, free from all incumbrance, and title indisputable. The above property can be had cheap, for ready money, by applying to ALLEN A. CRAIG.
Erie, Feb. 26, 1848 3t11

CITRON, English Currants, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, &c. &c. at H. COOK'S.
March 4, 1848. 42

POWDER.—Kentucky Rifle Gunpowder, a very superior article, at H. COOK'S.
March 4, 1848. 42

BROOMS, a good article, may be had for 12 cents of H. COOK.
March 4, 1848. 42

NEW CONCERN.

H. COOK begs leave to call the attention of the public to a large and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

which have been purchased for cash and will positively be sold lower than articles of the same quality can be purchased in town as all can satisfy themselves by calling at *No. 5 Bonnell Block* State State Street.
Erie, Dec. 11, 1847. 30

Annual Statement

Of the Commissioners of Erie County for the year 1847.

In compliance with law, the Commissioners of the county of Erie, make the following exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of said county for the year A. D. 1847, to which is annexed a statement of the Duplicates of County and State taxes levied on each township and borough in the aforesaid county for the year aforesaid.—Also a statement of the Outstanding Debts due the County as per Auditor's Report of January, 19th, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

Amount Cash received of G. J. Ball, Esq., late Treasurer, in full,	$7,158 63
COLLECTORS.	
Amount rec'd of Collectors year 1846,	518 26
" " " 1846, on personal,	16 82
Amount rec'd of Collectors year 1847, County and State taxes on county rates,	20,503 48
FINES AND FEES.	
Amount fines and jury fees paid by E W M Blain, Esq.,	116 00
Amount fines and jury fees paid by A Scott, Esq.;	190 00
Amount fines and jury fees paid by Thos. Mchalley, Esq., and interest,	72 00
Amount fines and jury fees paid by M W Caughey, Sheriff,	349 00
Amount cash of Sheriff Caughey, being part fines of Johnson & Were, exonorated Sheriff McNair,	41 22
FORFEITED RECOGNIZANCES.	
Amount received of J C Marshall, Esq., on forfeited recognizances of J Davenport,	100 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Amount received of J H Campbell, Esq., on purchase of W Stanclift's Real Estate, (collector of 1839,)	40 00
Amount received of Commonwealth, being 5 per cent. on State tax of 1847, advanced,	460 52
Total amount of Receipts, including State tax received,	$29,573 99

Expenditures.

COMMONWEALTH COSTS.

Amount paid Deputy Attorney General, Sheriff, Clerk of Quarter Sessions and in witnesses in Commonwealth cases,	$398 38
ASSESSORS' PAY.	
Amount paid the several Assessors and Assistant Assessors for taking the Triennial Assessment for the year 1847, to wit:	
A W Brewster, assessor East Ward Borough Erie,	$60 00
J C Spencer, assistant, do do	6 00
Wm B Hays, do do	6 00—72 00
William Hoskinson, assessor West Ward Borough Erie,	60 00
John A Tracy, assistant, do do	10 00
E B Matteson, do do	10 00—80 00
Anthony Saltsman, assessor Millcreek,	61 00
Andrew Nicholson, assistant do	9 00
G H Wagner, do do	10 00—80 00
Andrew Couse, assessor Harborcreek,	31 00
Wm S Miner, assistant, do	4 50
Z Peck, do do	4 00—42 50
Wm Crawford, assessor North East tp.	39 00
Jacob Butt, assistant, do	5 00
Edmund Hart, do do	5 00—48 00
A W Blaine, assessor North East borough,	15 00
J H Haynes, assistant do	2 00
Samuel Malick, do do	2 00—19 00
Jas. Wilson, assessor Greenfield,	16 00
Wm Parker, assistant do	2 00
J W Brown, do do	2 00—22 00
Wm Blore, assessor Venango,	20 65
John Yost, assistant do	4 00
H W Chapin, do do	4 00—28 65
Porter Yates, assessor Wattsburg,	8 00
O S Elliott, assistant do	1 00
John R Smith, do do	1 00—10 00
Eli *Duncomb, assessor* Amity,	15 00
Amos Ruthbun, assistant do	1 00
Wm Hatch, do do	1 00—17 00
Philander Miller; assessor Wayne,	28 00
F W Hill, assistant do	5 00
Wm B Pier, do do	5 00—38 00
G A Olmstead, assessor Concord,	25 00
Simeon Stewart, assistant do	6 00
J P Bellows, do do	6 00—37 00
Ethel Shelmedine, assessor Union,	24 00
John Gray, assistant do	4 50
I B Phelps, do do	4 50—33 00
Geo Weston, assessor, LeBoutff.	36 00
John Wood, assistant do	8 00
Geo Kellison, do do	6 00—50 00
Benj Skinner, ass'r Waterford tp.	35 00
Samuel Jewett, Jr. ass't do	7 00
Ansel Woodworth, do do	7 00—49 00
Wm Benson, ass'r Waterford bor.	15 00
Simeon Hunt, do do	4 00
Samuel Hutchins, do do	4 00—23 00
Wm Graham, assessor Greene,	37 00
E O Pinney, assistant do	6 00
Jas Hamilton, do do	5 50—48 50
Stutely Stafford, ass'r McKean,	36 00
Robt T Sterrett, assistant do	7 00
Thos Dunn, Ja, do do	7 00—50 00
Horace Powers, ass'r Washington,	37 00
P Burlingham, assistant do	7 00
Richard Stillwell, do do	5 00—49 00
E W Twitchell, ass'r Edinboro,	12 00
H R Terry, assistant do	2 00
Urinh Hawkins, do do	2 00—16 00
Orin G Wood, assessor Franklin,	17 00
Levi Silverthorn, assistant do	2 00
Stephen Francis, do do	2 00—21 00
M J Randall, assessor Elkcreek,	26 00
Charles Sherman, assistant do	6 13
Perry Kidder, do do	6 00—38 13
James Marcy, assessor Conneaut,	40 00
Henry Huntley, assistant do	4 00
Ralph Bowman, do do	4 00—48 00
Geo P Luther, assessor Fairview,	38 00
Samuel C Sturgeon, assistant do	7 00
Samuel Brecht, do do	7 00—52 00
Wm Holliday, ass'r Springfield,	36 00
Abraham Eagly, assistant do	7 00
Joseph Ware, do do	6 00—49 00
Wm R Miller, assessor Girard,	50 00
James McClelland, assistant do	9 00
John Hay, do do	9 00—68 00
Amount paid for Notices and Precepts,	20 00
Total am't for assessing for 1847,	$1,108 78
Amount paid the several Assessors for taking the Assessessment of the County for the year 1848, to wit.	
James M Sterrett, assessor East Ward Borough Erie,	$31 00
William Hoskinson, assessor West Ward Borough Erie,	30 00
Wm Crosier, assessor Millcreek,	45 00
Calvin Leet, do Harborcreek,	30 75
Russell A White, do North East tp.	26 00
Alex Davidson, do North East bor.	9 00
Jeremiah Jones, do Greenfield	10 00
Jno McCullough, do Venango,	21 25
P G Finn, do Wattsburg,	7 00
Amos Ruthbun, do Amity,	15 00
Herman Abbey, do Wayne,	23 00
Nathaniel Ames, do Concord.	21 00
C H Kennedy, do Union,	17 00
H C Mallory, do LeBoueff,	32 50
Benj Avery, Jr. do Waterford tp.	27 00
James Hays, do do bor.	11 00
Z L Webster, do Greene,	28 00
Joseph Weldon, do McKean,	35 00
Alfred Greene, do Washington,	21 38
J J Culbertson, do Edinboro,	9 51
Orin G Wood, do Franklin,	11 00
John W Pettis, do Elkcreek,	20 00
John Spaulding, do Conneaut,	28 13
M M Kelso, do Fairview,	20 00
Alex Taggart, do Girard tp.	23 50
Elijah Smith, do Girard bor.	9 50
Hugh Morrell, do Springfield,	27 85
Amount paid for printing Precepts,	5 50
	$915 86

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Amount paid for repairs on Jail,	$185 18
do do do Court House,	33 98
do do do offices & stoves,	40 60
	$260 06

FUEL.

Amount paid for Coal and Wood for *Jail, Court House,* and *Commissioner's* Office.	$161 45

PRISON EXPENSES.

Amount paid P E Burton for boarding Prisoners,	$363 56
Amount paid sundry persons for clothing and bedding for Prisoners,	39 23
Amount paid Dr. A Bebee one year's salary as Physician for Prisoners,	15 00
Amount paid John Dillon for ironing Prisoners,	2 50
	$120 29

INCIDENTAL.

Amount paid sundry persons for candles, Postage, distributing assessments, and Election blanks, &c.	$31 53

REFUNDED TAXES.

Amount refunded to sundry persons for lands purchased at Treasurer's Sales which were assessed, returned, and sold in error,	$23 02

PRINTING.

Amount paid for publishing Annual Statement, Sheriff's proclamation of General Election, Advertising and Blank Forms,	$92 43

COUNTY BRIDGES.

Amount paid James Pollock, Esq., for Index Boards on County Bridge in LeBoeuff	$6 00
Amount paid Road Commissioners for repairing County Bridge in Fairview,	90 00
Amount paid L Robinson, Esq., for repairing County Bridge at Wattsburg,	17 90
Amount paid Rodney Smith for repairing county Bridge in Girard,	5 50
	$119 40

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Amount paid Isaac Webster, Esq., for 61 days service as county commissioner, including 18 days holding appeals in the several townships and boroughs	$91 50
Amount paid Wm. E. Marvin, Esq, for 67 days as do.. including 18 days holding appeals	100 50
Amount paid Wm. Campbell, Esq., for 52 days as do. including 2 days holding appeals	78 00
Amount paid Humphrey A. Hills, Esq., for 14 days as do.	21 00
	$291 00

JURORS.

Amount paid Trav. Jurors in Common Pleas.	618 78
" " in Quar. Sessions,	912 06
" " Grand " " "	468 41
	$1,999 25

COURT CRIER AND TIP STAVES.

Amount paid E. B. Lytle, Crier,	72 00
" " P. Bryant, Tip Stave,	63 00
" " David Bran, do	49 25

CONSTABLE'S RETURNS. $181 25

Amount paid constables for making returns to courts of Quarter Sessions and attendance on Grand Jury,	178 41

STATIONARY AND BOOKS.

Amount paid for Dockets for Prothonotary's and Register and Recorder's offices, and for paper, ink and quills for Commissioner's office and courts.	95 99

CLERK HIRE.

Amount paid com'rs and Au'tors clerk,	510 00

Prothonotary's and Recorder's fee.

Amount paid Wilson King, Esq, Prothonotary and clerk of the several courts, his fees for issuing Vinires, certifying Jurors and constables pay, court fines and Jury fees, and for recording Election returns,	86 50
Amount paid T. Moorhead, Jr. Esq., his fees for recording Treasurer's bonds, &c.	5 50—92 00

CORONER,

Amount paid Thos. Dillon, Esq., coroner for holding post mortem inquisitions,	141 08

COMMISSIONER'S COUNSEL.

Amount paid J. Barnett Johnson, Esq., 1 years salary.	50 00

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS,

Amount paid constables for advertising election and notifying officers elected,	102 80
Amount paid the several election Boards for holding Township Election, March 19, 1847, including making returns and attendance of Assessors,	268 78
	$371 58

GENERAL ELECTION.

Amount paid assessors for posting up lists of taxables and attendance at election,	33 00
Am't. of bal. paid do. for 1846,	14 50
Am't paid the several Election Boards for holding general election on the 2d Tuesday in October, 1847,	311 50
Am't of ballance do. for 1846,	15 71
	$401 71

MAPS:

Amount paid H. Hawes for connected drafts of the 10th Donation District and lands south of triangle line in Erie county,	20 00

SEALS AND PRESSES.

Am't paid H. S. Drake for Seal presses for Prothonotary's Register and Recorder's and Commissioner's offices,	21 37

SHERIFF.

Am't paid M. W. Caughey, Esq. Sh'ff for conveying convicts to penitentiary,	91 30
Am't paid do. for summoning jurors,	103 00
" " J. H. Scott, Esq dep. sheriff of Allegheny county, for conveying prisoner to Erie county for trial,	43 08
	$240 38

POOR HOUSE.

Am't paid the directors in full of their requisition for the year 1847,	3,500 00
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.	
Am't paid C. Heck, Esq. costs in suits against venders of foreign goods,	17 12
Am't paid J. S. Brown Esq. his expenses in carrying state funds to Pittsburg	11 67
	$31 99

AUDITORS.

Am't paid J. C. Marshall, Esq. Auditor for 6 days auditing accounts of Prothonotary and Register and Recorder,	9 00
Am't paid Thomas Pierce, Esq. 11 days auditing the accounts of the county commissioners, county treasurer, directors of the poor and treasurers of the Erie and Waterford Academies.	16 50
Am't paid J. H. Campbell, 8 days do.	12 00
" " J. Chambers, 9 days do.	13 50
	$51 00

TREASURER.

Am't of commission allowed John S. Brown, Esq. county treasurer, by the commissioners, with the approval of th county Auditors, 4 1 2 per cent. on $10,329 45, amount of county warrants redeemed by him and cancelled by the Auditors,	487 32

STATE FUNDS.

Am't paid to the Commonwealth, being the state proportion of cash received for taxes for 1847, on county rates and levies, in full for said year, excepting state tax on unseated lands,	9,189 98
Total amount of disbursements, including amount of state tax collected and paid commonwealth,	21,371 81
Am't of cash in the treasury,	8,767 94
	$30,142 75
Deduct for warrants in circulation,	563 76
	$29,573 99

NOTE.—The fees and allowances to collectors, for lost taxes on their duplicates, settled during the year, are not embraced in the foregoing statement; inasmuch as they were neither received in or paid out of the treasury, but are as follows;

Fees allowed cols. for yr 1843, state and co.		26 82
" " " 1846, county,		15
" " " 1847, st. and co.	1,160 26	
Lost taxes,	1843, state,	10 87
" "	1847, state and co.	193 21
Exonerations allowed M. W. Caughey, sheri ff, fines and fees uncollectable,		351 00
Ballance due from Wm. Stanclift, collector of Washington township for the year 1839 on suspended list		237 21
		$1,919 56

STATEMENT.

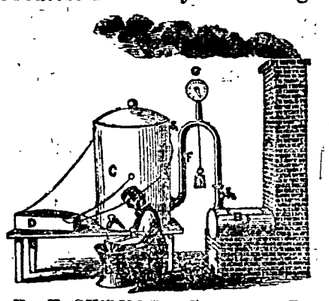
Of the several balances outstanding, January 1st. 1848, as per Auditors Report.

Balance outstanding on Unseated Lands for the year 1846, Co funds,		26 93	
" " " 1846, Co & State,		1297 61	
" " " 1847, do.		1126 77	
Balances due from Collectors.			
Asa Pratt, Washburgh, 1813, County,		$19 02	
John Dunn, Millcreek 1846,	"	42 33	
Ira Shadduck, Greenfield, 1846,	"	22 90	
James Hamilton, Greene, 1846,	"	*42 31	
David M'Creary, Millcreek, 1847,	"	30 45	
John H. Bennett, Venango, 1847,	"	34 61	
Daniel Shepard, Amity, 1847,	"	61 75	
Heman Heath, Concord, 1847,	"	5 78	
W. Vincent, Waterford bo. 1847,	"	61 41	
John Johnson, Greene, 1847,	"	*69 55	
Isaac Miller, Girard, 1847,	"	129 05	
STATE TAX ON PERSONAL, NOW COUNTY FUNDS			
Wm. Vincent Waterford bor.	1847	$22 80	
Isaac Miller, Girard	1847	21 00	
DUE FROM INDIVIDUALS.			
Bal due from A. Scott, fines & fees in judgt		171 08	
" " E. W. M. Blaine, do.	"	305 11	
" " W. E. M'Nair, do.	"	303 77	
" " M. W. Caughey, fines & fees		223 00	
" " Jas. M. Sterrett, interest on A. Miller's old account,		166 68	
Total outstanding, including State tax.		$1,186 92	

Those Collectors marked thus * have paid up in full since settlement.

NOTE—The balances reported due from John Dunn and David M'Creary, Collectors of Millcreek township for the years 1846 and 1847, are made up of County and State taxes on a portion of the Academy land situated in that township, some of the Tennants in possession resisting the payment of taxes on said land, alledging that the Academy tract is not subject to assessment of taxes by law

Greatest Discovery of the Age.



OR, BACK'S MAGNETIC INTER

THIS is a bold attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and *equalizes the circulation of the blood*. By this means a *controlling power is gained over the most inveterate forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with *internal* as external disease.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 19 cases out of 100 it *will afford entire relief* to the worst case of NERVOUS HEADACHE *in thirty minutes*.

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of unbounded use. Affections of the Spinal Marrow, Tumours, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries *with regard to* the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment: I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have found it to cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflamatory Rheumatism, and Child-bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, &c. It acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure. N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1846.

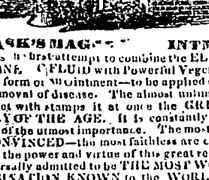
☞ For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1847.—1y13.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!



But Our Goods

ARE HERE!

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

HURRA! HURRA!! HURRA!!!

The new Jew Store again Ahead!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS! consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue, brown, gold and cadet mixed Broadcloths, cheap as the cheapest.

ALSO.—Cassimeres and Vestings to match, both as to color quality and price.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of choice Groceries, which will be sold extreemly low.

CROCKERY.—A beautiful assortment of crockery at prices that cannot fail to please.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Without boasting we can truly say we have the cheapest and best assortment of Boots an I Shoes, including Ladies, Gentlemen and Boys ever brought to this city.

CAPS.—Men and Boys caps, that cannot fail to fit both the purse and head—come and try.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Here we are at home. We have cashmeres, de lanes without number and almost without price; Ginghams and Alpaccas, California plaids and Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; wide gimp and gimp cord; dress buttons, cords and tassels; but what is the use of enumerating—we have every thing to make the handsome more divine and the ugly enchanting.

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois,
White gro de Swiss,
Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi,
Black and blue b'ack, gro de Naples,
Black gro de Rhine.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere,

GLOVES—Of all kinds, colors and sizes.

Hosiery, Suspenders, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Factories, in short every thing suited to the season and market.

Ready Made Clothing.

Our stock of ready made clothing is large and splendid, and will be sold cheap. We do not wish to boast, but we think we can convince any one by calling that we sell a good article for a smaller sum than any other establishment in town. At any rate "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," therefore TRY US!

☞ Mind the name and number,

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 21, 1847. 19

New Fall and Winter Goods.

I AM now receiving from New York a great variety of rich and desirable goods for Fall and Winter trade. Among other desirables now opening are

Superior Thibet cloths, drab and black; French printed Cashmeres, beautiful patterns and very cheap.

100 pieces black, drab, mode, plain and striped Alpaccas, one third cheaper than ever before offered—some as low as 22 cents per yard.

Shawls, a great variety of new styles; Prints, Ginghams, M. de Lains, and other new styles of Dress Goods in any quantities, twenty five per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

All of which my customers and the public are respectfully invited to examine.

C. M. TIBBALS.

October 9, 1847. 2

COFFEE, Tea, Sugar, together with a general assortment of Groceries, for sale by

Nov 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

MARKING INK.—David's, Payson's and Ede's Indelible Inks, for marking linen, &c., for sale by.

Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

LUMBER WANTED.

A Quantity of 5-8, 3-4 and 1 inch Whitd wood Boards—also, Chair and Bellows Planks, for which the highest market price will be paid

Dec. 11. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

ALAPACA—Silk and cotton warp, from two to eight shillings per yard, Black, Brown, drab, plaid, plain and satin striped, for sale by

Sept. 25. S. JACKSON

GIMPS AND FRINGES, in great variety, for sale by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Nov. 13, 1847. 26

CARPETING.—1000 yards parlor, hall and stair carpeting, at prices varying from 2 and 6 pence to 8 shillings per yard. Also, Floor Oil cloths, at the usual low rates of

MOSES KOCH,

No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.

Oct. 29, 1847. 24

SHOT by the bag or lb. and the article to send it away. At No 3, American Block.

RAISINS—Best quality by the Box or single lb, at No. 5, Bonnell Block, state street.

Jan. 1. H. COOK

Greatest Medicine of the Age.

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY.

HUNT'S LINIMENT.—Has received the above title from thousands who have benefitted by its use. Its operation is wonderful.—Never failing to give immediate relief, and permanently curing the diseases for which it is recommended. For the last year I have placed before the public testimony of undoubted character from many persons well known throughout the county of Westchester, where the great reputation of this Medicine was first established. During the past year I have received from all parts of the country a mass of evidence of the great value of this celebrated remedy sufficient to fill volumes, of which I have selected a few certificates. For the following diseases Hunt's Liniment is a certain, safe and speedy cure.

Rheumatism, Spinal affection, Weakness and pains in the back and chest, contractions of the muscles, sore throat, quincy, issues, ulcers, ague in the breast and face, tooth ache, sprains, bruises, salt Rheum, burns croup, frosted feet, bunions, corns, and all diseased of the Nerves. As a strengthner of the Nervous System it exceeds all the plasters and medicines in the world. It is only necessary to try it to be convinced that it will do all that the proprietor professes. Its reputation is constantly increasing, and in every instance where it has been used it is always kept as a necessary Family Medicine. Read the evidence from abroad:

CERTIFICATE.

East Berlin Pa., May 22, 1847.

Geo. E. Stanton.—Dear sir: I consider it my duty to express my sentiments, in behalf of your invaluable medicine, *Hunt's Liniment*.

I have for some time past used the Liniment in my practice, for various diseases, and feel satisfied, from the success attending its application, that it merits all that can be said in its behalf.—I consider it one of the best *external remedies* I have ever used in case of Tetter, Ringworm, Saltrheum, pains, bruises, cuts, swellings, &c.—The cheap rate at which the article is to be had, places within the reach of all. It should from the principal externals remedy of every family.

DANIEL BAKER, M. D.

This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietor at Sing Sing, N. Y.

GEORGE E. STANTON.

For sale by J. H. Borton & Co, Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clemens Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. *Girard*.

Jan. 29, 1848. 3m 37

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 15, 1846. 5

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by

G. LOOMIS & co,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

Pekin Tea Company's Agency.

NO. 5, REED HOUSE.

IT can be no longer doubted that the establishment of the above agency in Erie, has enabled buyers to obtain tea from twenty five to thirty-three and a third per cent less than formerly, and has consequently reduced somewhat the profits of the old dealers—It's no wonder then that they were under it, and by raising the cry of "humbug" endeavor to injure the credit of these Teas, but they can't do it. Spit out your venom and ill natured whitticisms, gentlemen, they are perfect ly harmless, a discerning public know full well the motives prompting you. These teas do and will sell, notwithstanding, because they are *better* and *cheaper* than can be had elsewhere, and because they are *fresh* and put up so they will *keep* fresh any length of time. Every package is warranted *full weight* exclusive of the paper and foil; these are facts and no "*humbug*," as all who have tried the teas know! and those that have not may. Buyers will please not confound names. The only place in Erie where the Pekin Company's tea can be had, is at No 5, Reed House, et

BURTON & PERKINS,

Erie, Dec. 1, 1847. 29

1500 PIECES Paper Hangings, Border and Window Paper among which will be found some of the "Rough and Ready sort;

Oct. 30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Ladies Dress Goods.

OREGON Plaids, cashmeres, Mouselen de Lanes, Plaid, Satin stripe, back and blue black Alpaca, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, French, English and American calico, a large assortment open and for sale cheap by.

Erie Oct. 30. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

DETROIT ALE on draught, and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block. by T. W. MOORE.

Nov. 5, 1847. 25

3339 LBS. Havana, New Orleans, Loaf Lump, Pulverized, clarified and Maple Sugar, selling very cheap at PEFFERS,

Nov. 13, 1847. No 3, American Block.

OLIVE OIL—A superior article for family use for sale very low by H. COOK.

SUGAR—Pulverized, Crushed, Muscovado, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars lower than ever at No 5 Bonnell Block.

Dec. 11. H. COOK.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, Porto Rico, Havana, New Orleans Sugar for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

Aug. 28. T. W. MOORE.

ALLEN & COIT have on hand a large stock of Broad cloths, pilot and beaver do. cassimeres, satinnets, vestings, and other goods for gentlemens which they are selling very low for cash at the New Store. Dec. 18.

HARDWARE.—A general assortment of Shelf Hardware, together with a large assortment of carpenters's and joiner's Tools.

Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

SAVE YOUR ASHES—I will receive good house and field ashes at my Ashery near the new furnace.

S. JACKSON.

Jan. 1. 1849.

12 BOXES Fresh Raisins for sale cheaper than can be had elsewhere, at

Nov. 6, No. 3 American Block.

2269 LBS. Rio, Java, Cuba, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee, selling at a small advance above cost.

Nov 13 At No. 3, American Block.

HAVANA, Principe, Spanish and Connecaut cigars, At No 3, American Block.

673 Gallons Ohio Stone Ware, selling at a small advance above cost

Nov 13. At No 3, American Block.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

UNITED States Dispensatory, by Wood & Bach.

Family Physician, by Doct. Beach.

New Remedies, by R. Dunglison, M. D.

Consumption Cured, by S. S. Fitch, M. D.

For sale by BURTON & PERKINS.

Nov. 27.

THE PICTURES.—Some beautiful paintings of Birds and Flowers. Also some very fine Views done by the best French Masters.

Dec 1. CARTER & BROTHER.

WANTED.—The subscriber will pay the highest price for all kinds of Lumber delivered at his store in Erie. M. MAYER.

Jan. 1 1848.

WINDOW GLASS.

4330 FEET Window glass, from 7 by 9 to 20 by 30 inches, from the eastern factories, warranted a superior article.

Glass cut to any size or shape without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

Dec 1. CARTER & BROTHER.

TO THE FASHIONABLE;

EXTRACT Vanella, Vanella Bean, Bitter Almond, Ex. Lemmon, Rose Water, Mace, Mustard, White Ginger, Pure Olive Oil, Cayenne Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

NOTE PAPER.—

Plain, Gilt edged, and Embossed Visiting Cards.

INKS.—Blue, Black, Red, Carmine, Indelible, Indian, etc. etc. by

Dec. 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

On Hand

A good supply of Salt, Plaster, White Fish, Lime and Sole and Upper Leather, for sale as cheap as the cheapest by

Dec, 11 WILLIAM & WRIGHT

CLICKNER'S

SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

ARE universally admitted to operate, not only as an effectual preventative, but as never failing remedy in all diseases which can effect the human frame, Headach, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles, Scurvy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough, Consumption, Jaundice, Quinsy, Scarlatina, Liver complaint, Apoplexy, Cancers, Measles, Salt Rheum, Tetterworm, Erysipelas, Deafness, Itchings of the skin, colds, gout, gravel, giddiness, pains in the back, inward weakness, palpitation of the heart, risings in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds, female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scrofula, st. anthony's fire, bowels of spirits, flooding, fever sores or whites, gripes, king's evil, lockjaw, hysterics, bile on the stomach, and all bilious affections pleurisy, croup, swell'd feet and legs, swine pox, white swelling, tremors, tumors, ulcers, vomiting, and a host of others have successfully and repeatedly been vanquished by their powerful arm.

They have been known to effect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease.

They have in many cases superceded the prescription skill of the most eminent Physicians, and received besides their unqualified commendation.

They have been repeatedly recommended by men of the most distinguished characters, throughout the land, and been sanctioned in Europe by Noblemen and Princes of Royal Blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and through the disinterested exertions of our Foreign Ambassadors, they have received the favorable commendation of the Emperor of Russia, and his Celestial Majesty of the Chinese Empire.

☞ Scarcely a Packet vessel of any reputation sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of the SICK MAN'S NEVER FAILING FRIEND.—☞ Agencies have been established in all the principal cities of the Union, and applications are constantly receiving of from almost numberless villages in every section of this country. Testimonials of the highest order are pouring in from all quarters—and in such numbers that we have not time to read one half of them What stronger or more conclusive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptical desire? Is it possible that the many thousands who have tried CLICKNER'S PILLS can be deceived in their results? If any imposition or quackery existed, would it not long ere have been held up as it should be, to the scorn and derision of a justly offended community.

Remember Dr. C. V. Clickner is the original inventor of Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of, until he introduced them in June 18 43. Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no other; or they will be made the victims of a fraud.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Dr. Clickner's principal office for the sale of Pills, is 66 Vesey street, New York.

WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood st. Pittsburgh Pa., general Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford, Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan, Cambridge; J. Tracy, Fairview; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise sold by the same agents, the GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE.

AMERICAN OIL.

Procured from a well in Kentucky, 185 feet below the surface of the earth, a certain and infallible cure for Inflammatory Rheumatism, Spasms, Colic, Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Tetter, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Croup, Inflamatory sore throats, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Spinal Disease, &c. &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CAUTION—In order to be sure of obtaing the genuine, purchase only of the general agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, Wm. Jackson, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or their sub Agents appointed by him for its sale, each of whom will have a show bill, and general directions in pamphlet form, containing the names and address of the Proprietor an General Agent, as follows

D. Ruel & Co proprietors, Kentucky.

Wm. Jackson, General Agent, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all orders must be addressed.

OBSERVE—Each bottle enclosed in one of the above named Pamphlets and the name of Wm. Jackson, the general and only wholesale agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, printed on the outer wrapper.

WARE HOUSE, O. D. Spafford is appointed general and supplying Agent for the sale of the American Oil and Sugar Coated Pills in Erie county Pa. Sub agents supplied by him at the wholesale prices.

SILENCE

THAT

DREADFUL

COUGH

IN

CONSUMPTION

LUNGS ARE IN DANGER, THE WORK OF THE DESTROYER HAS BEEN BEGUN.

THE COUGH OF CONSUMPTION HATH IN IT A SOUND OF DEATH.

ARE YOU A MOTHER! Your darling child, your ideal and earthly joy, is now perhaps confined to her chamber by a dangerous cold—her pale cheeks, her thin shrunken fingers, tell the bold disease has already gained upon her—the sound of her sepulchral cough pierces your soul.

YOUNG MAN, when just about to enter life, disease sheds a heart crushing blight over the fair prospects of the future. Your hectic cough and feeble limb tell of your loss of hope, but you need not despair. There is a balm which will heal the wounded lungs, it is

SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM,

Mrs. ATTREE, the wife of Wm. H. Attree, Esq. was given up by Dr. Sewall of Washington, Drs. Roe and McClellan of Philadelphia, Dr Roe and Dr. Mott of N. York. Her friends all thought she must die. She had every appearance of being in consumption, and was so pronounced by her physicians—Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs GARRABRANTZ, of Bull's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by this Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was reduced to a skeleton. Dr. A. C. Castle, Dentist, 281 Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases where no other medicine afforded relief—but the Balsam operated like a charm. Dr. C. also witnessed its wonderful effects in curing Asthma, which it never fails of doing. Spitting Blood, all coming as it may be, is effectually cured by this Balsam. It heals the ruptured or wounded blood vessels, and makes the lungs sound again.

Rev. HENRY JONES, 128 Eighth avenue, was cured of a cough and catarrhal affection of 30 years standing.—The first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicine he had ever taken. Dr. L. J. Beals gave it to a sister-in-law who was laboring under Consumption, and to another sorely afflicted with the Asthma. In both cases its effects were immediate, soon restoring them to comfortable health.

Mrs. LUCRETIA WELLS, 25 Christie street suffered from Asthma 42 years. Sherman's Balsam relieved her at once, and she is comparatively well, being enabled to subdue every attack by a timely use of this medicine.—This indeed is the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaints, and all the affections of the throat, and even Asthma and Consumption.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Office at 280 Nassau street, N. Y.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford, Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan Cambridge; J. Tracy, Fairview; John M'Clure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenger, Tooth Paste and Poor Man's Plaster

COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are a safe most sure and effectual remedy for coughs, and colds, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.

WORM LOZENGES.—These worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,000,000 cases to be the autidote; the only certain weed destroying medicine ever discovered. It was reserved for Dr Sherman to invent a medicine to destroy worms that children would take.—Children will take these Lozenges and cry for more

CAMPHOR LOZENGES, celebrated for giving almost immediate relief in nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sweats of sepfies, &c.

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—A premium Dentrifice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world; a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c Our mills for a year will not supply the demand. Warranted the best and cheapest. One trial will prove the fact.

The above Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.

Erie Nov. 20, 1847. 6m27

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just received a large and well selected assortment of wet. dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847 4

459 GALS., Ohio, Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

To Blacksmiths.

BELLOWS, Anvils, Vices and Hammers, Spring Steel, Cast do. English, Blister and American Steel; also, Nail Rods, Band, Bar and Hoop Iron, which can be had on terms to suit at our old corner opposite the Eagle.

Oct. 20. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by

G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.—Russia, Swedes and American Iron, flat, square and round, O. S. Nail Rods, round and square rods, Band Iron, Cast, English, American and Spring Steel, Nails Anvils, Vices, &c., &c.

Nov. 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Cash! Cash!!

WE wish to purchase the following articles for which the highest market price will be paid:

50 tons Pork 20 tons of Laid,

20 do Tallow, delivered at our store or Oil factory. W. C. & R. P. HULBERT.

Dec 11

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORID.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, while it eradicates diseases, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicines. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of diseases; at least 20,000 of these were considered incurable.

More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;

2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;

4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;

7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints;

2,000 cases of Scrofula;

1,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;

2,000 cases of Consumption;

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz; Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum; Pimples on the Face, &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief, this entirely eradicates it from the system, even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

☞ Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn. The following is an extract of a letter received from him:

Dr. Townsend—I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a Chronic Rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago, in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have convers cd with two of our principal physicians, and they recommend your Sarsaparilla.

—Hartford, March 12, 1845. SETH TERRY.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic flush, Night sweats, Difficult or profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Nearly twenty years ago I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and effected me severely indeed, finally it became a constant hacking cough, but not so severe as to prevent me from attending to my business. Within the last few years it increased on me gradually. At last I became reduced—I breathed with difficulty, and raised with my cough much bad matter, and for the last nine months previous to using your Sarsaparilla, had regular night sweats; indeed, my friends and myself supposed that I would die with the consumption; but I have the happiness to inform you that to my surprise, I find my health restored. It relieved me gradually, and I am now enjoying much better health than I have before in 26 years. I had almost entirely lost my appetite, which is also returned. You are at liberty to publish this with my name, in the papers, if you choose.

My little girl, who is three years old; had a very bad cough the whole of last Winter. While using the medicine, I gave her some of it; and it soon entirely relieved her, as well as myself, and she is well now, and hearty as any child I ever saw. She was also full of little blotches; it took them away and her skin is smooth and fair now; and I am satisfied she recovered her health from using your excellent medicine.

S. W. CONANT.

411 Bowery.

GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, are "out of Spirits," use a bottle or two of the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the freckles and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, fine spirits, and beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies.

TO MOTHERS & MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints.—No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventative for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body—not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores, have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

New York, March 1, 1847.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. &c.—They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c., hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates; others have induced their brothers and others interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put Esquire, to give them respectability. One make sa medicine, and puffs it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, publishes them as cured by his stuff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends, hoes, digs Wells, and doctors horses by turns for a livelihood. They also published certificates signed by fictitious names stating they have used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it injured them &c. These and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men, to sell their trash.—The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits.

Notice.—After the 1st of January, 1848, none will be genuine unless they are put up with a magnificent copper plate label, containing the fac simile of Dr. Townsend's name, thus—S. P. TOWNSEND.

Principal office, 126 Fulton street, Sun Building, N. Y.—Redding & Co., 8 state street, Boston—Dyott & Sons, 132 North 2d street, Philadelphia—S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore—P. M. Cohen, Charleston—Wright & Co., 141 Charles st, New Orleans—105 South Pearl street, Albany—and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

CARTER & BROTHER, and BURTON & PERKINS, Wholesale and Retail Agents for Erie County. J. S. Hopkins for Springfield. 1y32

SUPERFINE Rice Flour in pound packages for family use, for sale by

Nov. 27 BURTON & PERKINS.

POPULAR GOODS

JUST RECEIVED THE OST EXTENSIVE ASSORTENT OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150 pieces Cashmeres and Muslin de Lains, assorted colors,

75 do French, Scotch and German Ginghams,

30 do Alpaccas, of every description,

28 do California Plaids,

40 do Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,

20 do Swiss add Tarleton Muslins,

20 do Lace and embroidered Swiss and Tarletons,

50 do Jaconet Cambrics and br'd Muslins,

50 do Silk Fringes, assorted colors,

45 do Wide Gimps and Gimp cords,

20 gross Dress Buttons, and cords and tassells,

200 pieces Silk Mull & French Imperial edgings,

150 shawls, of all styles, varying in price from 3s to $15,

200 pair ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,

200 do Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere, Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,

100 do black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloths of every shade and quality,

Cassimeres, do do

Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.

STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. In short, our stock for richness, cheapness and duribility has never been equaled in this market.

CAPS.—200 Men and Boy's caps of all kinds.

SHOES.—500 pairs ladies and childrens' Gaiters Slips and walking Shoes. 200 pairs gentlemen's, ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.

UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas, for wet weather.

GROCERIES.—A general variety of every description.

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising every thing in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinetmakers, Saddlers and Smiths' Tools, of every description.

Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. Carriage trimmings of all kinds.

Axle Arms, springs, anvils, vices, smiths' bellows, brass and porcelain kettles; shovels, spades, crowbars, grd boxes, mill ✕ cut, circular and pit saws, and chain of all sizes.

GLASS WARE.—A complete assortment.

Customers will find our old store safely anchored at the old stand, in good ballast, with 100 tons well assorted IRON, steel and nails—the cheapest in the market.

P. S.—The question is often asked why goods cannot be sold as low as in Buffalo. We say they can. Our stock entire was bought of importing houses at the same time and same prices that some of the largest houses in Buffalo bought at, and we pledge our word that our goods shall be sold as low as at Buffalo or any place west of it *for cash*.

HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, Sept. 25, 1847. 19

HIGHLY IPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup* and *Whooping Cough*.

This medicine has been used by hundreds of people with unfailing success in curing the above diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitis it has proven to be highly useful, and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been, perfectly cured in 48 hours, and in several instances troublesome and dangerous coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.—In Croup and Whooping Cough its use has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of *Consumption* and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY of P. HALL, *at his Drug Store No. 1, Hughes' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets*, and his agents throughout the county, AGENTS—A. Reynolds, 155 Main st, Buffalo; Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy, 2d, Fairview; Jas. H. Campbell, Edinboro. B. C. Town & Co., North East and Wattsburg; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co., Girard:

Price 37½ cents to $1 per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and BASE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions. None other are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truely worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith, J. F. Tracy, Thomas Hughes, John W. Hays, Wilson King, Th. Moothead, jr Jas. D. Dunlap, John Hughes, J. R. Cochran, Thomas M'Kee, Otis Lapham, Charles Cole, David Baldwin, M. Goodwin, F. J. Owen, John M. Warren.

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

Arrival of New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

HAVING devoted six weeks in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to the selection and purchase of their EXTENSIVE STOCK, which they are now opening, beg leave to inform their customers and the country at large, that they are now prepared to offer goods of almost every denomination, at least 25 per cent. cheaper than ever. We find by devoting time to the purchasing of goods, as also for cash, that it makes a vast difference, therefore we can pledge ourselves to sell as low as any House—(that pays for their goods)—this side of New York or Boston, and for the above assur